THE SURVEY

GRAPHIC NUMBER

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon

LET HER RING!

The Web of Espionage: *Richard C. Cabot*

Giant Power and the Miners: *Robert W. Bruère*

Petersburg, Plus: *Geddes Smith*

Why Gloom? *Samuel McChord Crothers*

Does Fundamentalism Obstruct Social Progress?

YES, —Charles P. Fagnani

J. Gresham Machen,—NO

0 Cents a Copy

JULY 1, 1924

$5.00 a Year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The whole world in your hands

General Electric motors enable one great mill to produce paper enough in a day to cover a 13-foot road from New York to Chicago. Other G-E motors run the huge presses which can print as many as 300,000 newspapers an hour.

So, served by electricity, you breakfast like a king—an electric percolator and an electric toaster on your table, and the world's news in your hands!

Rivers that now furnish power for great mills once ran wastefully away. Not in the United States alone, but all over the world, equipment made by the General Electric Company is transforming idle rivers into hard-working servants.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

THE SURVEY, published semi-monthly and copyright 1924 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York. Price: this copy 30 cts.; $5 a year; foreign postage, $1 extra. Changes of address should be mailed us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request. Entered as second-class matter, March 25, 1909, at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 28, 1918. President, Robert W. deForest. Secretary, Ann Reed Brenner. Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg.

PROQUEST
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

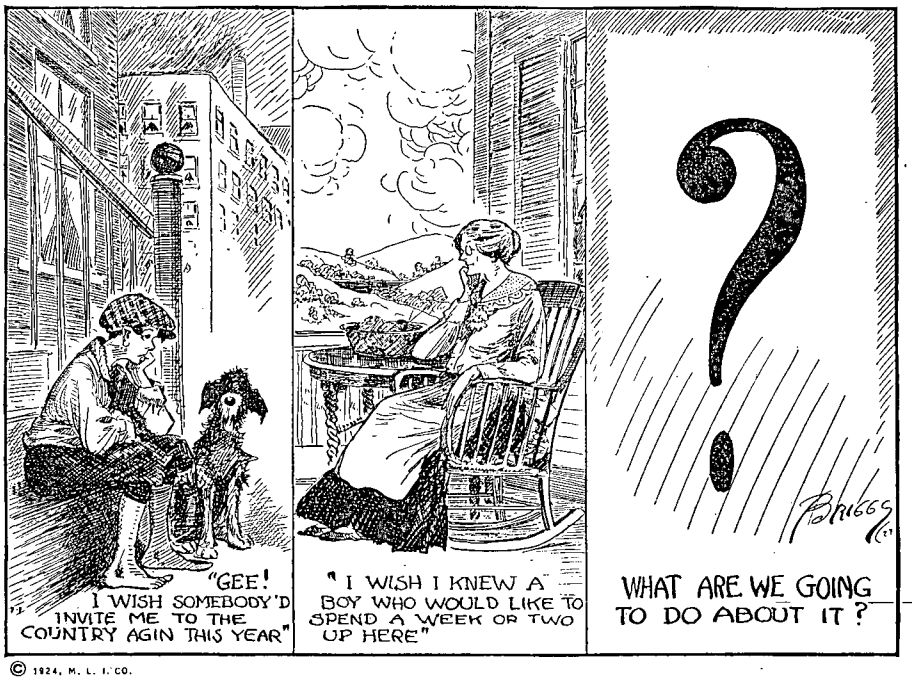
"... needs a friend"

THE famous cartoons "When a Feller Needs a Friend" are familiar to millions of newspaper readers. You will find *this* "feller" wherever there are children of the poor cooped up in squalid quarters.

The Fresh Air Funds organized by newspapers and other kindly folk are doing a splendid work in getting children out of the city and into the country. They need your help.

Find out what is being done in your community to give these poor, pinched, nature-starved children the happiest time of their lives. If a Fresh Air Fund has been started give it your heartiest support. But if nothing of the kind is under way won't you ask your favorite newspaper to help start a Fresh Air Campaign? They know all about the work that other big newspapers are doing. Don't wait. There is not a precious minute to lose—the Summer will slip away so fast.

If you live in the country will you share your home with some poor child this Summer—even for two weeks? Your own newspaper undoubtedly knows of boys and girls who need just the help that

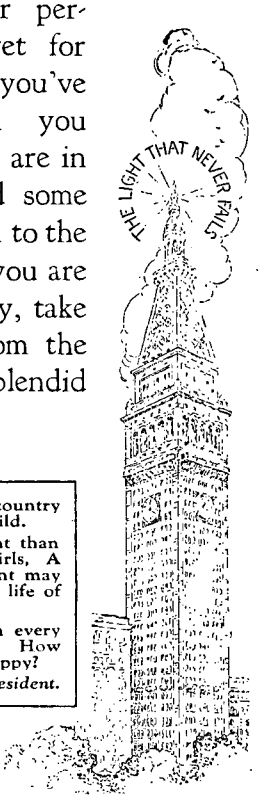

"GEE! I WISH SOMEBODY'D INVITE ME TO THE COUNTRY AGIN THIS YEAR"
"I WISH I KNEW A BOY WHO WOULD LIKE TO SPEND A WEEK OR TWO UP HERE"
?
WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?
BRIGGS

© 1924, M. L. I. CO.

you can give. Poor youngsters—it will be the first time that many of them have seen a green field or brook or real woods. Fire escapes, burning hot side-walks, brick walls—these are the wretched substitutes for trees and flowers that they have known. The gratitude of the boys and girls who are taken into private homes is pathetic. It is usually their first glimpse of a real home.

If you have children of your own think what it would mean to see them drooping and withering in the stifling heat of dark airless rooms all Summer, playing tag with death in truck-jammed streets.

In memory of your own happy childhood—or perhaps in regret for the fun that you've missed—will you help? If you are in the city, send some needy children to the country. If you are in the country, take them away from the city. It is a splendid thing to do.



One great metropolitan newspaper claims that it can send a child to the country for two weeks for only $7. The same newspaper figures that last year it gave the children of its city more than 500 years of happiness! 14,000 children were given fresh air vacations—two weeks each; 6,000 were placed in the camps maintained by this newspaper and 8,000 were sent to private homes. But there were 35,000 applications for these 14,000 places—less than half were taken care of.

The children were selected by the welfare workers of hospitals, schools, settlement houses, clinics, dispensaries, day nurseries, probation societies, orphan asylums and other welfare and health organizations.

The boys and girls were given a critical physical examination before they were sent off. Careful record was kept of a certain group of these children and it was found that the average gain in weight at the end of a two weeks' stay in the country was nearly five pounds for each child.

No social service is more important than this of building healthy boys and girls. A vacation in the right environment may mean a permanent change in the life of a child.

This is the time of the year when every boy and girl "needs a friend". How many youngsters will you make happy?

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

(In answering this advertisement please mention THE SURVEY. *It helps us, it identifies you.)*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Survey Graphic: March

Giant Power

Forecasting social changes as sweeping as those ushered in by the Industrial Revolution

Edited by ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

FROM the journalistic standpoint, the nut we are trying to crack in the SURVEY GRAPHIC is to interpret serious subjects in a way which is as engaging as it is authentic and so to get them "over" to new reaches of the general public.

The formula we have hit upon in our special numbers is chuck full of promise. Both our Giant Power number (March) and our Mexican number (May) ran into editions of 30,000 copies; we have scarcely more than 1,000 copies of either edition left. In one we interpreted to the layman an engineering development big with human consequences; in the other the racial and social struggle of a neighboring people. Compared with successful general periodicals the editions were small, compared with the circulation of comparable books, reports, or findings they are a bit of a miracle.

Last month the United Mine Workers of Illinois ordered 800 copies of the Giant Power number to be placed in the hands of every delegate to their recent convention. A similar order came from the Pennsylvania Giant Power Commission at the time the issue appeared. Altogether over 10,000 copies have been disposed of by individual sales and quantity orders.

To secure still more widespread use of the material we sent advance press sheets to a large number of newspapers and a series of column stories to a selected group:

Giant Power

The Coming of Giant Power—*by Robert W. Bruère*
What Giant Power Means—*by Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania*
The Stake of the Public—*by Governor Smith of New York*
The New Interstate Treaties—*by Secretary Hoover (interview)*
The Case for Federal Control—*by Philip P. Wells*
Our Wasted Rivers—*by Henry Ford (interview)*
Giant Power Summed Up—*by Morris L. Cooke*

The New York World gathered these into a sheaf on a single page of its Sunday edition. They were published serially by the Columbia, S. C. State, the Utica Daily Press, the Syracuse Post-Standard, the South Bend Tribune, the Willimantic Chronicle, the Wilkes-Barre Record and the Nashville Tennessean. Altogether the circulation of these newspapers mounts up to a million copies. In addition articles were quoted at length by the following newspapers:

New York Times, Oakland Tribune, San Francisco Examiner, Manitoba Free Press, Manchester Guardian, London (Canada) Advertiser, New York American, Sacramento Bee, Detroit News, Birmingham Herald, Boston Globe, Oswego Palladium, Pittsburgh Post, St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Troy Times, New Bedford Standard, Asheville Citizen, Albany Knickerbocker Press, Lincoln Star, Wheeling News, Pittsburgh Gazette Times, New York Telegram, Sacramento Union, Cumberland News, Greensboro News, Greenfield Recorder, Dallas News, Dallas Herald, Brooklyn Standard Union, Los Angeles Examiner, Boston Herald, St. Louis Star, Altoona Tribune, Pawtucket Times, Winnipeg Free Press, Wilmington Every Evening, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Star, Milwaukee Journal and the Easton Express.

Giant Power by Mail

50 cents a copy; 10 copies $4 postpaid. But as long as they last, we will send a copy free with each year's subscription for a new subscriber—yourself, or the friend whose name you fill in below.

Survey Graphic
112 East 19 Street, New York
For $3 enclosed (check or money order) enter a year's subscription beginning with the current issue and send a free copy of your Giant Power Number to

Name .....

Address 7-1-24

Survey Graphic: April

The New Pied Pipers

by NEVA R. DEARDORFF

the result of a staff inquiry among children's institutions ranging from Girard College, founded by the financier of the War of 1812, to Hershey with his $60,000,000 benefaction and the plunge of the Order of the Moose into the field of ancient orphanage endowments.

Dr. Neva R. Deardorff, well known to social workers in Philadelphia, has just completed an important study of five great children's institutions—three of them in Pennsylvania. Her conclusions are in line with the modern view that even the best of institutions are not a wise substitute for parental and home care and will be thought-provoking.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Here you see the problem which donors of great schools must face. If they make their cottages à la Pennsylvania Dutch, as at Hershey, they draw the criticism that horses, cattle, swine and poultry fare better. But if they erect architectural beauties, lo and behold they eat up too much revenue and some of the girls must be housed in private homes. Truly, the philanthropist must walk a chalk line.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*.

(700 *copies were ordered by officers and board members of children's institutions and societies.*)

Dr. Deardorff's article is well worth careful study by every one interested in child welfare work.—CHILDREN'S AID NEWS, *Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.*

The series of articles on the treatment of orphan children is illuminating and has to my certain knowledge set one board of managers to studying conditions from an entirely new angle.—ALBERT KELSEY, *architect.*

Since I read Dr. Deardorff's "Pied Pipers" of the Survey Graphic, it has been very much in my mind. It seems to me that it is far too valuable a contribution to be allowed to reach only the social working group. SARA E. LAUGHLIN, *Parish School Counselor, Cathedral School, Philadelphia.*

I read with a great deal of interest your articles comprising the New Pied Pipers. It occurred to me that you might be interested in knowing that this home is trying to give its children a normal environment.—SAMUEL S. SOLENDER, *superintendent, Jewish Orphan Home, Rochester.*

The whole article is a stunning piece of work.—ELLA F. HARRIS, *American Child Health Association.*

Miss Deardorff's article affords a very accurate picture of institutional life and is, in my opinion, eminently fair. It is interesting from the first word to the last.—FRANKLIN THOMAS, *superintendent, The New York Orphanage.*

I consider it the best thing on the subject.—MARTHA P. FALCONER, *American Social Hygiene Association.*

I enjoyed immensely your article entitled, The New Pied Pipers.—JACOB BILLIKOPF, *Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia.*

We are enclosing herewith check for $3.00 for which kindly send us twelve copies Dr. Deardorff's article "The New Pied Pipers."—CARROLL H. LEWIS, *superintendent, The Children's Home, Cincinnati.*

Please deliver to Mooseheart Governors, Mooseheart, Illinois, 25 copies of the Survey, issue April 1, 1924, at $ .30 (or less).—*Mooseheart, Loyal Order of Moose.*

Homes—Wholesale and Retail

If you have a friend who is interested in an old style orphanage or who might—Heaven help him—leave his money to found another, let us send him Dr. Deardorff's article and the article (p. 382) on placing out children in homes.

Survey Graphic
112 East 19 Street, New York
For $3 enclosed (check or money order) enter a year's subscription to Survey Graphic, monthly, beginning with the current issue, and send a free copy of the April issue containing Dr. Deardorff's article to

Name .....

Address 7-1-24

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Survey Graphic: May

Mexico--A Promise

Edited by FRANK TANNENBAUM

"OF the many distinctive contributions by the SURVEY GRAPHIC," says the National editorially, "none exceeds this issue in richness and variety." The Review of Reviews featured the number among its "Leading Articles of the Month;" the Literary Digest spread text and illustrations over the better part of three pages. The Lexington Herald, the Kansas City Times, the New Orleans Item, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Boston Transcript, Kansas City Star and the Buffalo Times were among the papers which quoted extensively. The New York World made a full page Sunday feature of it. Of special interest is editorial comment in three Texas papers: the Galveston News, the Houston Post and the El Paso Times. To quote the El Paso Times:

The Survey at the beginning of the month published a number devoted exclusively to Mexico. As an expression of the aims and acheivements of the Obregon administration, the series of articles by prominent Mexicans and by sophisticated American observers is well worth the study of any American interested in Mexican problems. He may not agree with all the ideas expressed, but the ideas and the social and intellectual forces now in charge of Mexico's destinies are there for his instruction. On the artistic side, with its wealth of drawings by the remarkable contemporary school of Mexican artists, the number is a delight.

The Foreign Press Service sent out a two-page digest in its out-going pouch to correspondents and newspapers throughout the world.

May I tell you—what no doubt you have already heard from a great many others—how remarkable a production your May number of The Survey was? From every point of view it was excellence itself. The information it contained, the illustrations, the spirit that pervaded the whole number were most fine. The good that will be accomplished in the interest of international understanding of course appeals to me as of particular value. I wish I had a large sum of money which I might invest in buying copies and distributing them where I know they would do most good. The May number of The Survey should be in the hands of every American teacher of History and of International Relations in our high schools and colleges. You have done a splendid service, and I congratulate you most heartily.—STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, *director, The Institute of International Education.*

I am writing to compliment you upon the Mexican issue of The Survey. I am sure it will do much to dispel a great many unfortunate illusions about the people and government of that country.—CHESTER M. WRIGHT, *English-Language Secretary, Pan-American Federation of Labor.*

Congratulations, both as to substance and as to illustrations and general appearance. We shall be pleased to distribute the number of copies to which we have subscribed.—PETER H. GOLDSMITH, *director, American Association for International Conciliation.*

The discussion of things Mexican seems to me varied, interesting, and singularly complete.—ELLERY SEDGWICK, *editor, The Atlantic Monthly.*

The Mexico number is handsome and interesting.—B. W. HUEBSCH.

Neighbors to the South

Every Mexican consulate in North, South and Central America and Europe has had a bundle of copies of our Mexican issue, ordered by wire by the Mexican Government so soon as the issues reached Mexico City.

Survey Graphic
112 East 19 Street, New York
For $3 enclosed (check or money order) enter a year's subscription to Survey Graphic, monthly, beginning with the current issue, and send a free copy of your Mexican number to

Name .....

Address 7-1-24

Survey Graphic: June

Home Missions

Do they raise money for one thing—spend it for another?

an article entitled

What the Left Hand Doeth

by FRED EASTMAN

former secretary of the Education work of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

YOUR article "What the Left Hand Doeth" . . . speaks out of my own heart. . . . Let me congratulate you on your frank discussion of this highly important question; it seems to me to be the next big job for the laity to tackle in ALL denominations. . . . More laymen will enlist their interest if more frank articles appear which are written in the spirit of fairmindedness, as is your article.—CARL F. KECK.

I heartily sympathize with your denunciation of the waste of Home Mission money.—ALVA MARTIN KERR, *editor, Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

What a timely article is your "What the Left Hand Doeth." It will cause a lot of reflection by the makers of other budgets than Home Mission money. Your New York Chart reminds me of a town I stumbled into years ago, hidden in the Catskills: one long street, with the village store at the end. I think its name was "Big Hollow." I interviewed the village blacksmith and asked what all the churches were doing, but he told me that two of them belonged to the same faith—and the few dozen parishioners of these two churches did not speak to each other, so warm was the competition.—HENRY G. LEACH, *Editor of The Forum.*

I am very thankful that somebody has at last come out and told the unvarnished truth about the situation. . . . I want you to know that there is one man here in the city who agrees with you absolutely and backs you up in your statements as a result of his own personal experience.—TRUMAN A. KILBORNE (*a Presbyterian Minister*).

You are dead right in protesting against the plan of appealing for money for purposes for which the money is not used and in advocating in strongest terms the reform of the system which is responsible for this practice.—ANTON T. BOISEN (*a Congregational Minister*).

You have done the Christian Church a truly great service by your frank, temperate and deeply moving article.—E. C. CARTER.

One of the most easy, and at the same time most useless, frames of mind to get into is that of impatience with a person, an institution or a movement, in the process of improvement, because improvement is not faster. The ills of church-competition, here pointed out, have been noted and pointed out before. Improvement long since set in, has already gone far, and is still in process. No one can dismiss all sectarianism overnight.—ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY (*former secretary Home Missions Council*).

Thank you most heartily for your article in the June Survey "What the Left Hand Doeth." . . . My Committee on Cooperation in States and other Areas recommended, and the Home Missions Council adopted in January the recommendation, that all Home Mission boards be urged to concentrate on ONE-CHURCHED and UNCHURCHED communities. That, of course, is getting after the matter on the positive end.—L. C. BARNES, *American Baptist Home Mission Society.*

Give Him a Piece of Your Mind

For the frivolous friend, the wayward parent, the unworldly person—for any one who might profit by a better understanding of mankind and its curious and interesting ways, a subscription to SURVEY GRAPHIC will put your arguments clearly.

Survey Graphic
112 East 19 Street, New York
For $3 enclosed ((check or money order) enter a year's subscription to Survey Graphic, monthly, beginning with the current issue, and send a free copy of the June issue containing Mr. Eastman's article to

Name .....

Address 7-1-24

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1914—1924

Midsummer marks the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War and we hope to do our part through the August Survey Graphic to help make the anniversary an occasion for searching thinking:

What the Ten Years Have Taught Us

by MAJOR GENERAL HENRY T. ALLEN
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN

We have turned to two outstanding American army men who courageously and constructively have challenged public attention to the need for taking steps, while the generation that fought the World War is with us, to prevent its recurrence—high officers who from the coign of their military experience lay their charge on the statesmanship and the citizenship of the great nations of the world, and of America in particular.

In putting to them the question—What the Ten Years Have Taught Us—we have asked them to make their answers concrete, personal, outspoken, bringing out the deep convictions which they have distilled from these war years and the experience lying back of those convictions. Are old style diplomacy, secret understandings, huge military establishments, universal service—the war system which broke down (or broke out) in 1914, the way out? If not, what then? Where should fathers, mothers, ex-service men, forward-looking men and women take their stand?

Disarmament and Security

by JAMES T. SHOTWELL,
director of the Division of Economics and History,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

On June 17 the Associated Press carried this dispatch:

> Geneva: Official discussion of control and reduction of armaments suddenly took on an American angle here today when the Council of the League of Nations, in private session, voted to distribute to all the Governments represented in the Council a report on limitation of armaments being prepared by two American experts, Professor J. T. Shotwell of Columbia and General Tasker H. Bliss of the American peace mission at the Paris conference.

The draft treaty of disarmament and security now being considered by the League is described by Dr. Shotwell as the first attempt "to prepare a treaty that could actually give us an outlawry of war and one which, at the same time, safeguards the United States, and, in fact, every national sovereignty." Dr. Shotwell will interpret the American proposal in the August Survey Graphic. Collaborating in its preparation were the following:

GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS, American representative on the Supreme War Council;
GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD, former Chief of Staff of the American Army;
F. P. KEPPEL, former Assistant Secretary of War;
DAVID HUNTER MILLER, legal adviser to the United States Government at the Paris Peace Conference;
ISAIAH BOWMAN, executive head of the technical experts of the American delegation at Paris;
JAMES T. SHOTWELL, member of the American delegation and a commissioner of the Labor Section of the Treaty;
JOHN BATES CLARK, former Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment;
HENRY S. PRITCHETT, president, Carnegie Foundation;
JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, professor of International Law at Columbia University;
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, director of the Institute for International Education of the Carnegie Foundation.

The Toronto Conference

For the first time in many years the National Conference of Social Work meets outside the borders of the United States. The sessions are being held this year in Toronto. The Conference is now in session. It will be interpreted in the Survey Midmonthly for July:

WHAT THE CONFERENCE BROUGHT TO CANADA

by Prof. J. J. DALE of Toronto University

WHAT CANADA BROUGHT TO THE CONFERENCE

by HOMER FOLKS of New York, twice president of the Conference.

A general story of the gathering by GEDDES SMITH, associate editor of the Survey; and reports of section meetings, kindred group meetings and the like through the collaboration of many of those participating.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

Graphic Number

Vol. LII, No. 7 July 1, 1924

CONTENTS

SPIES . . . . . *Richard C. Cabot* 379
CHILDREN WHO HAD A SECOND CHANCE . . . . . *Mary Ross* 382
THE LEAGUE AT THE CALF STAGE . . . . . *Francis Hackett* 386
DOES FUNDAMENTALISM OBSTRUCT SOCIAL PROGRESS? . . . . . .
THE AFFIRMATIVE . . . *Charles P. Fagnani* 389
THE NEGATIVE . . . . . *Gresham Machen* 391
TOWN BUILDERS OF TODAY . *Mahonri Young* 393
COAL MINERS TURN TO GIANT POWER . . . . . *Robert Bruère* 399
HOW A SHOP COMMITTEE CLEANED UP A COMPANY TOWN . . . . . *James Myers* 401
THE MELANCHOLY OF NOVELISTS AND THE CHEERFULNESS OF SOCIAL WORKERS . . . . . *Samuel McChord Crothers* 404
PETERSBURG, PLUS . . . . . *Geddes Smith* 406
MAKING THE COUNTRY OUTING COUNT . 410
CERTAIN PEOPLE OF UNIMPORTANCE . . . . . *Alice Beal Parsons* 412
PSYCHIATRY AND PUBLIC HEALTH . . . . . *Lewellys F. Barker, M.D.* 415
NEIGHBORS 417
EDITORIALS 420

The Gist of It

FOLLOWING his war time service in France, Dr. Richard C. Cabot was called to the chair of Social Ethics at Harvard, and there he has made a study of espionage as a canker in human relations (p. 379). Dr. Cabot is known as the founder of hospital social service, as an authority on the heart and as a writer of charm and insight. His "What Men Live By" is one of the most buoyant and stimulating of volumes.

OUR joy when the handicapped wins the race—that is the emotional essence Miss Ross distills from the dispassionate and thorough study of 910 foster children made by the New York State Charities Aid Association. Not that this study establishes any dogma in the long controversy over heredity, but it does offer testimony as concrete, perhaps, as is possible with our present knowledge of the direction of the variable winds of human conduct (p. 382).

LIBERALISM and fundamentalism are not usually coupled in our minds or speech; we are more likely to classify the fundamentalist with the standpatter. Not so Dr. J. Gresham Machen (p. 391), who sturdily defends fundamentalism with one hand, while he just as valiantly opposes censorship legislation with the other. With his feet firmly planted in religious conviction, he stands firm to meet the winds of opinion and to look interestedly at all that comes over the horizon—a privilege he would share with fellow humans. Dr. Machen interrupted his teaching at Princeton Theological Seminary to serve overseas with the Y. M. C. A. during the war. He is the author of "The Origin of Paul's Religion," "Christianity and Liberalism."

DR. CHARLES P. FAGNANI, on the other hand, is like to look just as critically at fundamental religious beliefs as is Dr. Machen to survey tolerantly other branches of thought (p. 389). His students at Union Theological Seminary may forget much that they learn at that school of prophets, but they will remember his brilliant wit and keen observation. To them he is also a professor of humanity. He may not admit to the label "Modernist," but one thing is certain—the Fundamentalists won't have him in their camp!

WITHIN a month following the Giant Power Number of Survey Graphic (March) the press announced the affiliation of a group of power producing systems in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio. The fight over Muscle Shoals has been a major issue before Congress: our June Graphic told of the Los Angeles municipal campaign—a civic struggle over water, light and power—and the drive before Congress for the Swing-Johnson bill for a dam at Boulder Canyon on the Colorado. Within the past month, interest shifts to the Mississippi Valley; enter the mine workers of Illinois with their proposal for Giant Power development as a constructive move for a great coal district flat on its back; faced again with the great human problem of the bituminous fields—with unemployment and all that the broken work-year of the miners means to households and communities. Our Giant Power number was conceived and executed by Mr. Bruère, industry editor of The Survey, who, as director of the Bureau of Industrial Research, has for several years specialized in investigations in the coal industry (p. 399).

CIVIC rejuvenation—by the shop committee of the town's principal industry—is the text of James Myers' story of a by-product of employee representation (p. 401). Mr. Myers went to the Dutchess Bleachery as executive secretary of the Board of Operatives. So he has watched and helped to guide this experiment in industrial democracy through its development into one of the most progressive and successful partnership plans in America. Part of the story he tells here. Much more of it he tells in "Representative Government in Industry," which Doran brought out this spring.

CIVIC rejuvenation—from within the city itself, is the story of Petersburg, Plus. Rumors of new doings in Petersburg had been floating around the Survey office for some time. So persistently that the Managing Editor of Survey Midmonthly, notebook in hand went down to see for himself—to find out, too, why we should tell about Petersburg rather than Peoria, for instance, or Mobile (p. 406). Other American cities have refreshed their government under the city managership plan; but Petersburg has accomplished that—plus.

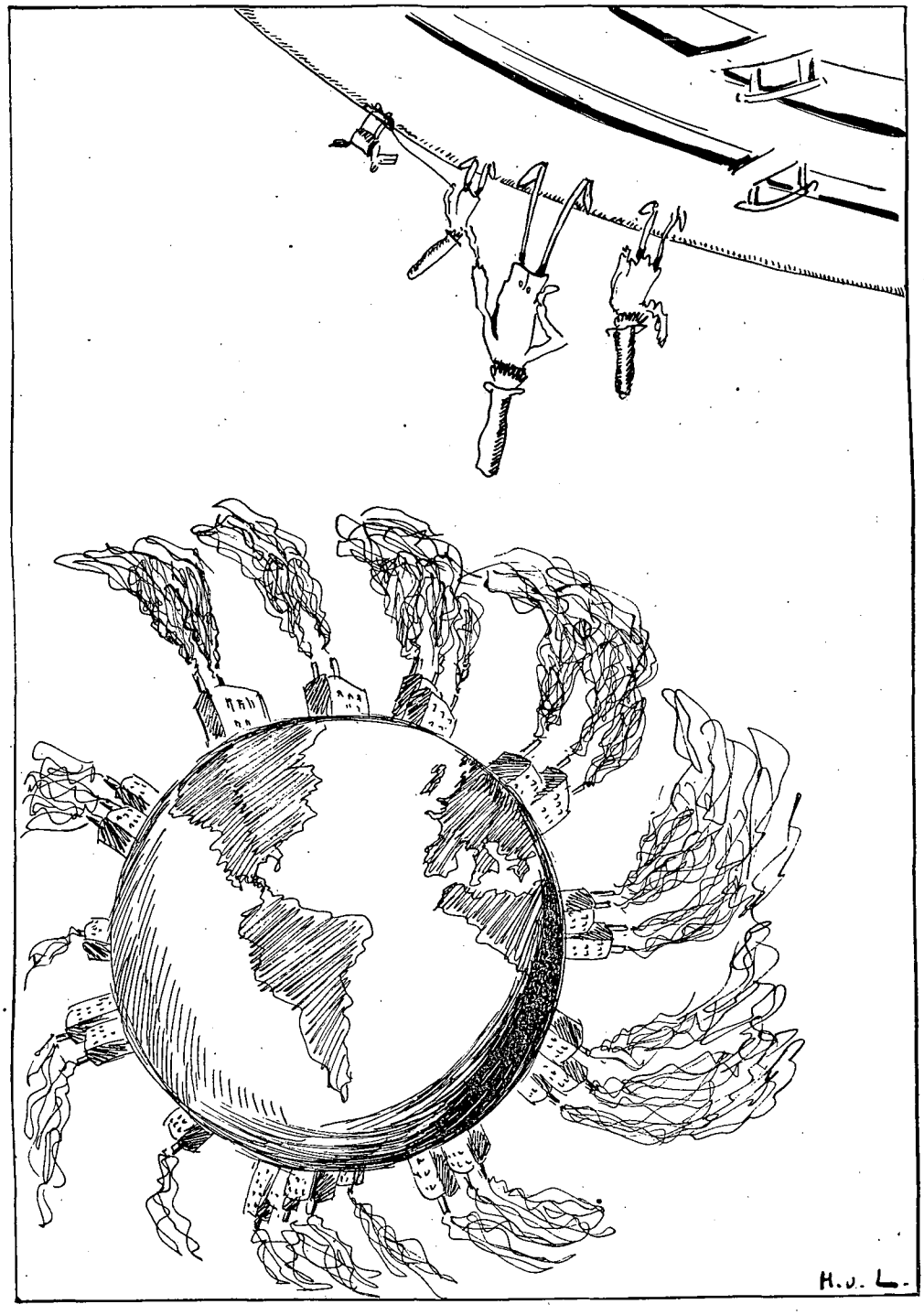
"TO play in the band as drummer-boy for the army of social workers, that is one thing I should like to do," wrote Samuel McChord Crothers after reading Alexander Johnson's "Adventures in Social Welfare," and it is as drummer-boy that he plays a quickstep for the profession in this number (p. 404). Dr. Crothers is at once the most whimsical and truest expression of the tradition of the great New England essayists, and in his ministry at Cambridge has shown an unusual faculty of understanding the every-day problems of ordinary people.

UNIVERSITIES of Toronto, where he received his first medical degree, of Leipzig, Munich and Berlin have given toll from their scientific storehouses to Dr. Lewellys F. Barker (p. 415), whose independent research has in turn enriched the medical knowledge of the world. His counsel is sought not only in America, but abroad. His Atlantic City address will make for understanding of the human problem underlying a Chicago tragedy.

MANAGER of a thousand-acre farm in Vermont, business manager of the World Tomorrow, case worker in Chicago and newspaper writer in New York—behind all the contacts of a rich and varied life, Mrs. Parsons has found people (p. 412).

MR. HACKETT'S article in this number (p. 386), the third of his series, serves as a prologue to ring up the curtain of the joint meeting of the League and the International Labor Office to be held in Geneva in late August, and to the September meeting of the Assembly. Mrs. Cornelia S. Parker, whose spirited impressions of the last International Conference were published in the December Midmonthly will again cover the meeting for The Survey.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Hendrik Willem Van Loon

FIRST MARTIAN KID: Why is the world so full of smoke and dirt?

PA: People are making things.

SECOND MARTIAN KID: To use them?

PA: No! To make them.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY
GRAPHIC NUMBER

JULY, 1
1924

Volume LII
No. 7

Spies

By RICHARD C. CABOT

MOST of us have never had any special reason to think about the existence of spies except in the time of war; for example during 1917, when terror or hysteria about German spies took some hold on most of us. We have heard of ante-bellum Russia as a nation honeycombed by spies. The indignation of Mr. Pickwick's cabman at that gentleman's noting down his conversation, indignation venting itself in expletives against *"informers,"* shows how in the England of Dickens' time there was a haunting suspicion that spies were at work everywhere. But in this country certainly we have not thought of spy-systems as necessary in peace. We hear of detectives, publicly or privately paid to run down criminals, but we have thought of detective work as limited to particular emergencies—war and crime. To most of us the use of spies except in war and to detect crime comes as a new idea.

I remember how astonished I was on reading William Hard's article in the New Republic for April 7, 1920, on the use of *labor spies* in Passaic, New Jersey. I suppose that most of those who read this article never heard of a spy system unrelated to war or crime until 1920 or later. We had not thought of this country as mixed up in such matters. We had thought of them as characteristic of backward or autocratically governed nations such as Russia. [We should like to say that they are utterly un-American. But unfortunately we cannot do so. Indeed there seems to be evidence that the use of spies in industry is commoner in this country than anywhere else, certainly commoner than in England.]

In the infusion of spies into the world of politics I imagine that other nations have antedated us. Certainly the French police have long been said to keep an eye upon the doings of their public men and to maintain a *dossier* or record of each, a practice quite unlike anything that we have supposed necessary or desirable. But since the war one has heard more and more about the presence of spies in Washington, D. C. Some innocent individuals known to me have become aware on first moving to Washington that they were being watched, though they had no idea why.

There is no question, then, that in the field of politics and of industry the use of spies employed in order to *"get something"* on an individual not reasonably suspected of any crime, is a common practice. Many of us scout altogether the idea that spies are used in social work, yet the results of a circular relating in part to this subject and answered by seventy social workers in different parts of this country during 1924 leaves me with the impression that something which I should call a spy system is not uncommon in social work.

The Web of Espionage

WE had a debauch of propaganda during the war; the practice has been whipped to pieces a good deal by the winds of public discussion since. But we also had a bad attack of espionage—expansions of the military intelligence and secret service, coupled with underhand combings by all sorts of private organizations (the "patrioteers" have been notorious offenders); and this seems to have spread out like an evil runner. Whatever else the recent congressional investigations in Washington have done, they have laid bare some of these tendrils which it is to be hoped will wither with exposure to daylight. Dr. Cabot follows through these more obvious forms of espionage to evidences of their ramifications in our every day human relations—a cancerous growth which he deals with not as a doctor of medicine but as a professor of Social Ethics.

LET us begin by considering the general ethics of espionage. Most of us assume that it is necessary in war and that if war is ever right the spy system as a necessary part of war is as justifiable as the war itself. It was not until after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 that the widespread use of spies in time of peace as a way of preparing for the next war came to be generally known. It then came out that one of the reasons why Germany was able so swiftly to conquer France in 1870 was

* See The Survey Midmonthly for April.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

because she had so thoroughly honeycombed with spies all the possible ways along which she might penetrate France, gaining beforehand the minute information necessary for a rapid advance. Even those of us who regard war as occasionally the lesser of two evils and the spy-system as a necessary part of this evil, begin to see hideous possibilities in that system when we realize how it may infiltrate a country in time of peace so that no one can be sure of his neighbor. Our toleration of the spy-system in war and in the detection of crime rests upon its being *something occasional, an exception to be banished as soon as the crisis is over.* It involves of course, treachery, the systematic and extensive deceit of an individual by those whom he trusts. But this treachery, if it once gets loose, so to speak, from the cage in which we hope to confine it in times of war or criminal pursuit, is not merely contrary to decent morality, but renders all civilized life impossible. For everyday human relations, our business, our family life, our recreation, our meals, our sleep and our transportation depend on our ability to trust our fellows. If we could not trust those who prepare our food, we should have to work out elaborate systems to prevent poisoning or else confine our diet to a few foods, like eggs, into which it is difficult to introduce poisons. In medieval Italy and (as certain customs still show) among the races of men called uncivilized, men have had to be constantly on their guard against poisoning. What a load of suspicion, uncertainty, and worry would be fastened upon us if once we began to suspect our fellow-beings in this very fundamental part of our existence, our nutrition.

It is a commonplace that business rests upon confidence and that in countries where one cannot trust those with whom one deals, operations involving credit become impossible. But all large-scale modern business depends upon credit, so that if we cannot trust those with whom we deal we have to give up dealing with them. Your confidence in the safety of the building in which you are when you read this article, or of the conveyance in which, if you are sufficiently hurried, you may be reading it, depends on your belief in the veracity and reliability of certain inspectors and workmen whose carelessness or ill-will might at any time be the death of us. I adduce these commonplace examples to show that whatever breaks down the degree of confidence which we now enjoy in dealing with our neighbors retards the carrying out of all desires, good or bad. That is what I mean by saying that it is deeper than any other question of ethics.

Confidence in each other is at the root of the whole voluntary life of man.

NOW the spy-system rests upon the violation of confidence. A spy or a detective is a person who gains peoples' confidence and secretly reports their doings to someone else. Of course a policeman is not, in the ordinary sense a spy. His uniform and his recognized beat and profession constitute him a public guardian who like the watchman of a building at night is there to prevent crime but without secrecy. Like a cash-register he guards property, yet without deceiving anybody. The criminal detective, on the other hand, deceives the actual or suspected criminal in order to entrap him and get him into the hands of the law. But the life of society, outside of the field of war and the detection of crime, depends upon a certain minimum of good will and reliability in the relations of man and man. Detectives may be necessary. To most of us it seems as if they were necessary. But at best they are here a necessary evil, something that we want to have done with as soon as we can. Why? Because almost everything that we want to do rests for its successful completion on being able to trust other people.

When therefore one introduces a labor spy into industry in order to discover and blacklist those active in labor union pursuits, in order to find out the size of the strike fund or in order to introduce dissensions into labor unions and so break them up, one rests upon a machinery of betrayal. In the articles published in the New Republic for April 11 and 18, 1921, Sidney Howard put together the material which I asked him to collect on industrial espionage as it existed at that time in different parts of this country. He showed that in every industry in which labor unions were well organized, spies were used by the employers in order to combat unionism. These spies of course, in order to be effective, had to be drawn from the ranks of the labor union people themselves, and in order to be *decisively* effective they had usually to get themselves elected to office in the labor unions. In other words, one hires a workman to betray his comrades. I do not know any clearer case of a moral outrage than this. The betrayal of one's friends has, so far as I know, been execrated in all nations and at all times. It is, if anything, a little worse when we bribe a man to betray his friends, which is exactly what is done today on an enormous scale by some employers of labor in fields where unionism is strong. If one needed further evidence as to the moral obliquity of this practice, one only has to note that it is never publicly defended. I make this statement with considerable confidence that it is not an exaggeration. I have never known a single employer who was willing to defend it in public, or a single publication that stood up for it. Something of the size of this industry of the furnishing of labor spies to employers may be guessed from the fact that the Sherman Service, Inc., which is only one out of hundreds of these companies of which I have record, has paid in a single year an income tax of $258,000.

BUT I do not want to attack any particular group of men. It has been shown that the labor unions themselves employ spies against their employers whenever they think they can gain anything by it. What I am trying to make clear is not the moral turpitude of certain individuals but the baseness of the system itself and the great temptation to its use. There is no question that it is the only method by which we can obtain certain information—information that we may *think we must have.* It is this fallacious argument from "necessity" that most often misleads us.

I had not long ago an interview with a very high-minded and earnest clergyman who was troubled about the behavior of his son in a certain college, not Harvard. He told me in detail what his son had been doing and failing to do in the past week, and the forms of misbehavior in which he was wasting his father's hard-earned dollars and throwing away the possible benefits of an education. As the boy's college was at a considerable distance from his father's home I was somewhat surprised at his detailed knowledge of the boy's movements.

"When did you see him last?" I asked.

"Not since the Christmas vacation" (which was some months ago).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Then how have you managed to follow his doings in such detail?" I asked.

"Well," he said, "when I became suspicious that things were not as they should be, I felt that it was necessary for me as a parent to keep in close touch with the situation so that matters might not be allowed to go too far. So I arranged with my son's roommate to write me fairly frequently what my son was doing."

I suppose he saw in my face some amazement at this statement, for he went on: "Why, you wouldn't have me in ignorance of what my son is doing, would you? Surely a parent must keep informed about his son's behavior and make sure that he does not go to ruin! How else could I possibly keep myself informed?"

There is the nib of the situation. If one assumes, to begin with, that one *"must have"* certain knowledge of another's behavior even by resorting to the methods of the spy in order to get it, why then those methods naturally occur to one as a simple and easy path to one's end. And then, as in the case of this clergyman, a very high-minded and conscientious person, no scruples occur. One must have the facts and that is all about it.

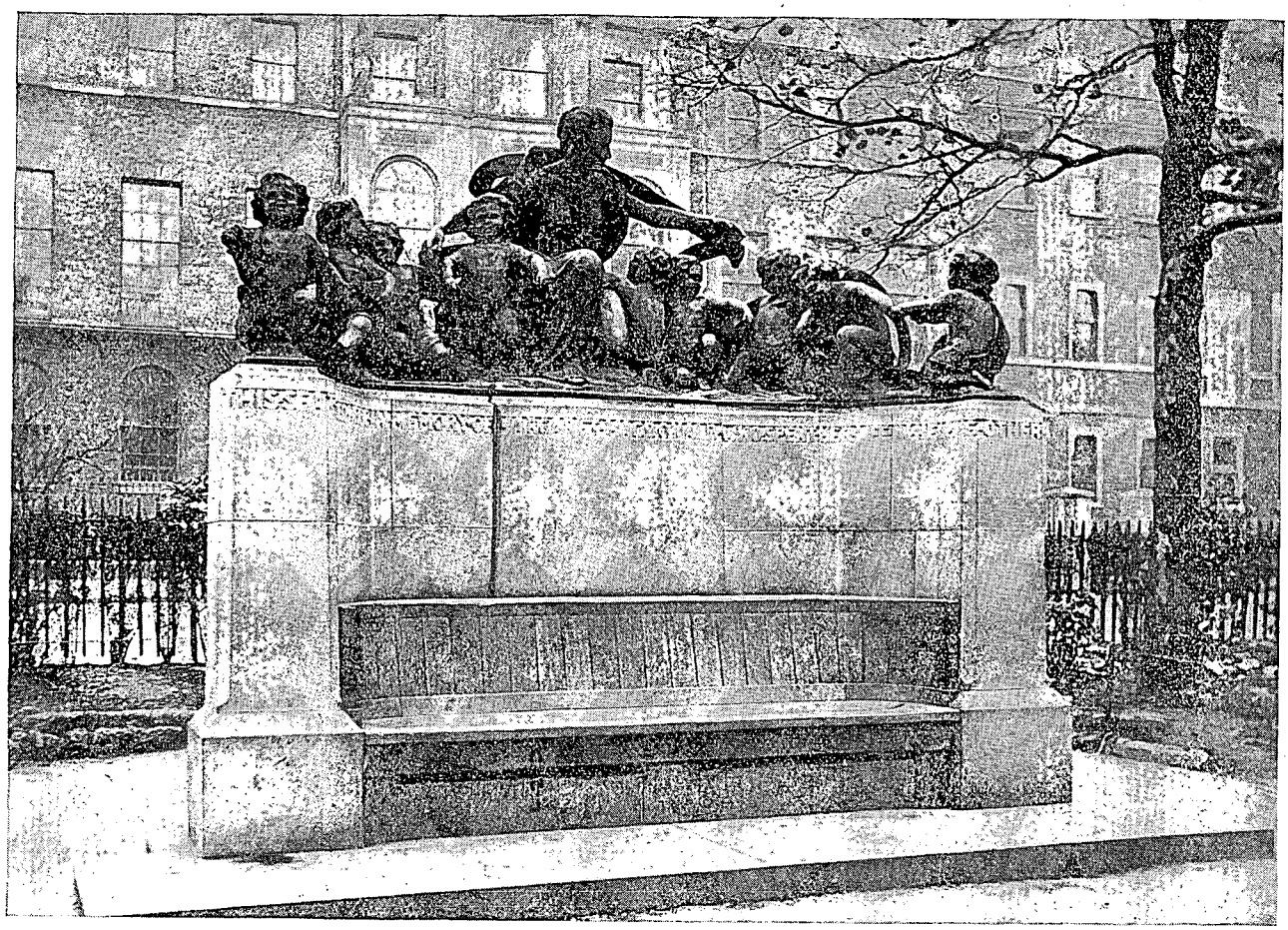
Occurring as it does in the field of education, this last case makes me think of the general educational problems which connect themselves with the temptation to use spies. Anyone who has ever taught and has realized the possibility of cheating or misconduct in his pupils, will know that it may be impossible to detect the source and extent of misconduct unless one can get testimony from the pupils themselves—in other words, unless one employs the tattle-tale system. In this particular field spying is pretty generally agreed upon to be bad. Most teachers respect the public opinion of their pupils and do not attempt to make one pupil betray his fellows in opposition to their own strong group-loyalty. But note that every teacher who comes to this conclusion must give up the possibility of knowing certain things about his pupils—things which can be known only through the tattle-tale system. He must get on somehow without that knowledge, and this is sometimes a real hardship, a real deprivation, a real evil.

SO when we come to the field of social work, it must be admitted that our investigations must at times be seriously incomplete, must lack facts which we need very much to know, if we are never to pursue the methods of the spy. We may follow up the clues given by the client himself, as we would follow up any other set of references. But are we to stop there? If so we often must go without some of the information most needed in order to check up the accuracy of the client's statements. If we are to make sure that he does not deceive us we must consult some "sources" that may possibly betray his secrets, and of course we must do this unknown to him—in other words we must use the spy system. When it is a question of detecting criminal action, as in many cases dealt with by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the social worker may, if that is the policy of his agency, act as a part of the police force, as an agent of the law, and carry out detective work, deceiving if necessary the individual against whom he wishes to procure evidence. But here the spy is acting against an enemy because it is believed that someone has broken the state's law and so declared war upon the state, which, through the law, defends itself. For the protection of children one must detect the criminal actions of their parents. But it needs to be pointed out once more that the client of a social worker is not necessarily a criminal and should not be treated as such.

Far commoner, however, than this particular type of espionage and deception is the form of spying carried on by agencies when about to employ workers: I refer to the whole matter of "confidential references." I have before me, for instance, a circular sent me on April 7 of this year by the —— School of Social Work, beginning: "The candidate whose name appears on the attached form . . . has given us your name for reference," and ending with the familiar sentence, "Any information which you give us *will be treated confidentially.*" Another circular puts still more clearly the essence of this practice when it says, "Any statements that you may make which are unfavorable to the applicant will not be communicated to him." This practice, which I believe to be almost universal as between agencies, seems to me to put the person who gives the information into the position of a spy. Why should such information be kept from the person whom it most directly concerns? Only because we are bent on presenting one face to him and another to those who are thinking of employing him. In other words, we are double-faced, and are using our position as an intimate of the applicant in order without his knowledge to convey information unfavorable to him to someone else. *Of course our motives are of the best* and we are not conveying unfavorable information alone. But all of that may be said of those who employ any other type of spy. Their motives may be of the best. They may desire nothing but harmony in business or good discipline in a school. Moreover through their spies may come both favorable and unfavorable information about a person. The essential sin of the whole business is the double-faced attitude towards a person who has committed no crime. Apparently we must be double-faced in relation to the criminal, though at times I begin to doubt it. But at any rate we do not need to treat our intimate associates as criminals.

THAT this practice of giving confidential information about prospective employes should be so common seems to me to show how deeply this whole sin of dishonesty has entered into the fabric of our institutions. In talking with the employers of labor spies, of spies in the educational field and of spies in social work, I have generally found that at first those who do these things are utterly dumbfounded at the idea that anyone thinks them wrong. Next they go on to a vigorous defence. But if they take two or three months to think it over, and if, as is often the case, they are people of fine calibre, they gradually come to perceive that it is only the use of certain technical terms and the familiarity of the practice that differentiate it from forms of dishonesty which they themselves condemn in the strongest terms. Certainly good motives do not defend us from this evil. We may bear no ill will at all to the individuals on whom we spy, whether in industry, in politics, in education, or in social work. All we need, we say, is to bring the facts to light. Unless one is ashamed of something, one has no reason to fear a spy. No one has any reason to want his doings kept secret. All of which is perfectly true; but the fundamental question is: Shall we carry out the methods of betrayal and of essential dishonesty in order to get information which we think we can put to good use?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MOTHERHOOD

The Margaret Macdonald memorial in Lincoln's Inn Field's, London. The wife of the British Premier shared with him both his early struggles and his work for his kind. The inscription reads "This seat erected in memory of Margaret Macdonald who spent her life in helping others"

Children Who Had a Second Chance

The story of how nine hundred and ten foster children turned out

By MARY ROSS

MARY'S tribe was a byword in the township for all that was shiftless, slack, wayward. Her first ten years were a moving scene. For a few weeks or even months—never more than three—the whole tousle-headed raft of children would scamper across the rotting floors of some deserted farm-house—peeling great strips of blackened paper from the parlor walls, glorying in the lilacs beside the door-sill which came out indomitably with the spring. Then some morning when the sky was irresistibly blue, or when the chances of horsetrading in the next town glittered bright, or when the sheriff's threats to move them on seeped through effectively, all ten of the children and a few battered Lares and Penates—kettle, ragged blankets, a coffee pot, would be bundled into the wagon and off they would go, skirting the smug streets of the villages and rattling on over back roads where the blueberries were thicker and the chances of rent-free habitations more numerous. Horsetrading was alike vocation and avocation; school a shackle of civilization which rested lightly upon the brood. If a deserted house could not be found, a shanty would do, or in summer they could crawl under a decrepit tent.

Whatever the charms of the gipsy life, it is not recommended by the best child specialists, on the score of health, manners, or morals. They as well as the neighbors in the trim white farmhouses would have shaken their heads dubiously if one had asked them to predict Mary's future. She was one of the fringe of outcasts to be found in any country community—from whom little is expected and little is forthcoming—except an almshouse population. What could have happened in the ordinary drift of time no one knows, for in her case fate played a sudden trump card. The county poor officials heard that a sick woman with a whole brood of children was living in a box car down on a siding; they investigated, and found the mother desperately ill with typhoid—and the children—then eight in number—destitute of food and clothing. A sudden swift turn of the wheel carried Mary through the careful mechanism of a modern child placing organization, and at ten and a half she found

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

herself taken in as a daughter by a family of intelligence, culture, means, whose only child, a son, had finished college and married.

The record does not show just what heartaches Mary and her foster mother suffered in the long and delicate process of adjusting a little girl of ten, with practically no schooling and no training, to life in a well-to-do household the like of which she had never even seen. Despite her early handicaps, she learned easily and gladly in school, and left it only after the third year of high school when the death of her foster father made her anxious to remain at home. At twenty she is a young person of decided charm and ability, with a remarkable degree of poise and good sense. She manages her foster mother's business affairs, takes charge of the housekeeping when they are at home, makes all arrangements when they travel. She drives the family car, plays golf, and tennis. She was on the staff of the school literary magazine and sometimes writes poetry. By any measurement which her foster family or an outsider can apply, she could not have made better use of her advantages of the past ten years had she been born and brought up always in the home which she had made so thoroughly her own.

WHAT can you make of a child? Nobody really knows. Laboratory tests—human society being what it is—are impossible. But here is a group of nearly a thousand children from the cities, towns and back-country of New York, forced out of their natural setting by death or misfortune, put in foster homes by an organization which has kept and studied their records, and now grown to maturity. The factors that have influenced their lives are known to a degree not usually possible. Put these factors beside what the children have actually become, and the result is not only striking testimony to the power of intelligent foster care, but a fresh clue to the fascinating riddle of human character.

Mary is one of a group of children placed out by the New York State Charities Aid Association and now grown to maturity so that it has been possible to make some sort of evaluation of their success or failure. The Association began placing children a quarter century ago; between August 1898 and January 1922 it found foster homes for more than three thousand of them. In a study about to be published,* a detailed and scientific piece of work which has been more than a year in the making under the supervision of Sophie van S. Theis, it has analyzed the results for 910 children who were eighteen years old, or older, on January 1, 1922, and who had been under the tutelage of the Association for at least a year.

The past quarter century has seen a tremendous change in the attitude toward children who were cast adrift by some calamity to their family. While the standardized gingham régime of the orphanages has been discredited popularly and professionally, newer and more flexible institutional régimes have grown up (see The New Pied Pipers, Survey Graphic, April 1, 1924). At the same time there has been a constant and widening conviction that the family who wanted a child, carefully selected and continuously supervised, offered the best possible solution for most children who have been deprived of their own home. It is on this thesis that the child placing work of the State Charities Aid Association was founded, always with emphasis on selection, and supervision, and on the underlying condition that none of the child's own family were able to offer him a suitable home. While its study, directed by a committee of statistical experts and of specialists in the various professional fields associated with child placing, is an effort to test this thesis, it is also a human evaluation, such as seldom has been possible, of the factors of background and of training that go into the upbringing of all children by their own parents or by others. In its hopeful affirmation of the latent possibilities in the most unpromising of human material, it is a challenge to tolerance, to patience, and understanding.

MARY came to the Association, as we have seen, from a box car; Dan was picked up, an unknown waif, in a bundle of hay on the outskirts of the city; Christine was taken from her own mother when she was less than a month old, after the mother had made repeated attempts to kill her baby; Ethel spent her first ten years in a family of low mentality, where sexual promiscuity and intemperance were the rule. The wretchedness of the background of some of the children can hardly be imagined too vividly; the records are picturesque with such popular nicknames as "Black-Eye House," a notorious tenement; the family of the "Six-Toed Joneses"; "Steamboat Mary," who lived on a barge; "Grapevine Bill" of the crooked legs; "Cock-eyed Mose," "Calamity Annie," "Sassafras Jim," "Cyclone Pete." One bit of the history is eloquent as a visitor reports it:

> The family lived a life of great poverty and misery, being evicted often for non-payment of rent. The father drank heavily and worked irregularly as a blacksmith and laborer in the brickyards and ice fields. He was abusive to his family, a tramp, a beggar, and served time for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He had delirium tremens and once asked the Justice of the Peace to lock him up so "the spooks wouldn't get him." He was extremely forgetful, lost his tools and could not do the simplest tasks without being watched, although he was bright enough to make excuses when his work was not done. He had a great deal of physical strength and in two and a half months broke three axes. He had an enormous appetite and would eat three or four platefuls of food and a loaf of bread at one meal. He was immoral and not to be trusted even with his own daughters.
>
> The mother, herself an illegitimate child, had had two children before marriage and had been in jail for stealing. She was shiftless, extravagant and entirely incapable of caring for her house and her children. She was terrified by her husband, nervous, weak, and emotional, and considered below normal mentality. She had a reputation for petty thieving.
>
> The condition of the house was beyond description. There was not a whole window in it and the cold was intense. The five or six pieces of furniture were useless. The father was trying to get a fire to boil some potatoes by burning the end of a bed slat, pushing it a little further in as it burned off. The five children wore everything they possessed and were clothed in rags; they had no underwear on, wore several pairs of shoes each, without soles. Everything was covered with dirt and the floor was wet with refuse and with dampness from beneath.

To express background in such a way as to give an idea

* How Foster Children Turn Out, State Charities Aid Association, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for the whole group was a difficult task. More than half the children had been placed prior to 1907, and naturally, the early records were less explicit than those which have since been evolved. Moreover, 217 of the 910 children were foundlings, of whose family history nothing was known. Most of the others were of American stock, with German as the largest foreign group, then Irish, persons from other parts of the British Isles, Canada, and Scandinavia. Seventy-seven were full orphans and 290 were half orphans. There were 108 fathers who had deserted, 19 mothers. For varying numbers of this group it was known whether or not the parents were temperate; what was the popular estimate of their morality, their reasoning and planning ability; whether or not they had been dependent upon public and private relief; and so on. So far as the facts were available in any one of these classifications the inferior quality outran the good almost uniformly in about the proportion of 3 to 1.

Moreover the poor qualities were usually found in combination. In the cases of only five children was poor health the only bad debt in the family background; in only two cases was low intelligence the only weak link, while for 105 there was a story of inferiority in health, intelligence, and some character and behavior traits. It was decided to classify the children on the basis of the predominant background: predominantly bad, if there existed in both parents, or in parents and relatives, evidence of inferior mental ability or health, inferior character or conduct; mixed where one parent was responsible, one incapable; and predominantly good if both parents were known to have been capable or one was capable and one unknown. For 149 children the records were too meager to warrant this kind of social diagnosis. For the rest of the group the rating was reasonably clear: 44 children, or 8 per cent of the known group, had a good start in so far as the health, mentality and moral character of the parents was known (but only 22 of these had a family record known to be good on both sides); for 65, or 11.9 per cent, the family background was good on one side and bad on the other; for 435 or 80 per cent the record is distinctly unfavorable—both parents, or the only parent of whom there was knowledge, were inferior.

Moreover, the family background was a very real factor in the early lives of most of these children. Two thirds of them had spent five years or more with their parents; only one in seven spent less than two years at home. Without presuming on any such moot word as inheritance, it can safely be said that four fifths of the children whose history was known (an elaborate study of the unknown group indicates that its proportions would not vary) had an unfavorable family origin; most of them had been subjected to its influences through the years not only of babyhood but of their early childhood.

TO these little outcasts—thrown on the good offices of an organization because their own families could not or would not provide for them—the foster home loomed up as a second start in life. The technique of child-placing is too highly specialized to be described in detail. In its main outlines it requires that the children be placed with families within visiting distance of the central office, insofar as possible in families of their own race, always of their own religion; that each home be subject to careful personal investigation, checked by consultation with at least three responsible persons who knew the family well and could give confidential information about its standing and reputation; and that each home fulfil certain minimum conditions: an income adequate to maintain the family with an additional member, healthful living conditions, a moral character above reproach, and an acceptable motive for taking the child.

Within these limitations the homes ranged from that of the farm laborer in the tenant house or longshoreman in the tenement to the "brown stone front" of a prosperous physician or the luxurious suburban home of a well-to-do business man; the incomes from the $400 of a country clergyman in 1900 to the $25,000 of a city business man. Many of the plainest homes were used for the first children placed, when the Association had to take what it could get. Now the supply of foster homes from all walks of life outruns the number of young children eligible, and an analysis of the occupations of foster fathers in 1898-1900 and in 1920-21 shows a decided drift away from the groups of farmers and laborers, skilled and unskilled, to the professions and to business.

Material advantages, however, were not the determining factors in selecting or rejecting a foster home. The application of a well-known New England lawyer was rejected because his wife had an ungovernable temper; that of another family highly recommended by influential persons was declined because of quarrels between the husband and wife and because the woman was flighty and unreliable. Nearly three quarters of the 1,600 homes in which these 910 children were placed during their supervision by the Association (often a child had to be placed in more than one home before his special niche was found) were rated as "good"—the homes of self-respecting kindly families, such as make up the large part of any social group. About 15 per cent of the homes were considered "superior"—not necessarily wealthy, but above the average in intelligence, education and cultural advantages; and about 13 per cent were rated as mediocre.

The superior home, however, did not necessarily give the child the best chance. Some of the plainest families, with little money or education and a circumscribed life, brought up their foster children admirably, and, on the other hand, one of the wealthiest and best educated foster families made a complete failure of the training of their foster son. The study, therefore, considered "kind of care" as well as the nature of the home. "Excellent care" meant a sympathetic understanding of the child's nature which encourages the utmost development of his aptitudes and possibilities; "average care" meant an ordinary degree of good sense and sympathy; "poor care" meant the failure to understand him and his needs, the setting of a bad example to him, unreasonable demands upon him, or harsh treatment. About two-thirds of the children had average care; 12 per cent had excellent care, and 20 per cent poor care. In the 1,621 homes used there were thirteen instances of serious ill treatment in which the children were neglected, clothed in thin or ragged garments, or disciplined harshly or unwisely. One woman, for example, suddenly became insane and abused her foster child before the agent could remove her. Aside from these instances of actual ill treatment undoubtedly there were other cases in which the foster parents were unsympathetic, cold, selfish, or mercenary; in which they made little effort to understand the child and to help him, or in which, in their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

zeal, they overdid the training. Such faults, however, are by no means peculiar to foster parents.

Unfortunately, no one knows how often parents succeed in the upbringing of their own children, and so it is impossible to see how nearly these foster parents have approached a normal level. About 60 per cent of the children who went into these foster homes found in them a real and lasting relationship which in many cases is not to be distinguished from the natural relationship of parent and child. About 25 per cent found a relationship which was temporarily satisfactory—they were reasonably satisfied while they were there, and the foster families were reasonably contented with them, but they lost touch with each other when their mutual interests ceased. The remainder—about 15 per cent—got nothing permanent or satisfactory out of the arrangement. What was worse, they may have lost some of their confidence in people and some of their self reliance, in the process of shifting from group to group in which they did not get on. Yet even for these the foster home provided shelter and food, education, adequate physical care. Would another arrangement have done more?

ETHEL, whose family history is almost entirely black with intemperance, feeblemindedness, and immorality, earns $22 a week as a telephone operator and is described by the visitor as "ambitious, self-reliant, honest, truthful, affectionate, very popular with her friends, well mannered, and fair-minded." Sarah, whose paternity was uncertain and whose mother was a feebleminded epileptic, promiscuously immoral, an inmate of the almshouse, cruel and indifferent to her children and slovenly in her home, has become the wife of a farmer, the mother of a healthy, well-trained little boy, superintendent of the Sunday school, and known through the countryside for her generosity and kindness to the sick people of her neighborhood.

The story of Sarah shows the success with which, in some cases, apparently ineradicable faults of character and early training have been outgrown and overcome. As a little girl she was backward and stupid in school, stubborn and hard to control. Four of her six foster homes returned her because she was unsatisfactory. Finally, at twelve, she was placed in the farm house in which she remained until she was married at twenty-one. The foster father had died, and the family consisted of an elderly woman, her son, who ran the farm, and her daughter, who taught school. Under the teaching of her foster sister she became interested in school, began to get good reports, and skipped grades till she graduated at sixteen after only six years of school work. The family gave her music lessons and encouraged her to study at home. When she was fifteen she took entire charge of running the house and caring for her foster mother, then an invalid. Apparently the need for taking responsibility stabilized this quicktempered child who took so many years to get used to the ordinary restrictions of decent living.

Even more striking is the case of Dan, whose family history is unknown. He was placed at six, and at the end of the next four years had grown utterly beyond the control of his foster parents. From being mischievous he had developed so violent a temper and had become so cruel and intractable that an alienist who examined him considered him a case of moral disability and recommended that he be placed in a reformatory lest he kill himself or someone else. After four months of study and observation in a boarding home, it was decided to give him another chance. He was taken in by a farmer's family, well-to-do, sympathetic, and apparently with an unusual understanding of a boy's mind. Now, at twenty-six, he holds an important position and is much respected by his neighbors and associates and devoted to his foster parents. He has planned his life and is working with unusual deliberation, taking special courses in law, and is absolutely honest, reliable, and responsible.

These are some of the outstanding victories of time and training over disabilities which apparently had blighted a child's life at the start. More impressive, however, than any of the individual stories, is the record of the whole group of waifs and strays, whose assets, in every usual kind of reckoning, were so few, and whose liabilities so appalling.

POPULAR sentiment has swung from the cruel extreme of burdening a child with all the sins of his forebears to the sentimental optimism of asserting that anything you like can be made of given human material. Dispassionate judgment and scientific evaluation of the simplest human relationship is surpassingly difficult. But with this particular lot of 910 children it has been possible to trace, to an extent seldom attained, their past, their native endowment, the important influences to which they have been subjected, and the result.

The backgrounds from which the children came were almost as many as the children themselves; the homes into which they went represented again a range of possibilities so wide that comparative judgments are impossible. One criterion of their success can be established, disregarding the helps and hindrances of native endowment, and of subsequent experience: has a child been able to adjust himself in the circumstances in which he was placed, to prove himself capable of managing himself and his affairs with ordinary prudence? The measure is an evaluation of personality and character based solely on accomplishment, and judged by comparison with the good standards of his own community, and not by an arbitrary standard.

In each case the verdict of "capable" or "incapable" was based on a careful personal study which took into account the subject's personal characteristics, his commonsense, his general reputation and place in his community; his earning capacity and degree of self support; his school and work record; his sense of responsibility, evaluated and balanced carefully by the visitor after consultation with neighbors, foster parents, teachers, and employers. Those who supported themselves honestly and adequately, were law-abiding, worked steadily, who lived in accordance with the better standards of their community, and had good social and personal ethics, were rated capable. Those who had failed to get on because of irresponsibility or lack of general ability, were considered incapable. Those for whom little recent or reliable information could be obtained were rated unknown. The results showed:

Capable	615
Incapable	182
Unknown	113....

Only 22 of the 910 children were known to have had good family background, yet 615 of them, as young adults, are making good in the communities into which chance has cast them.

It must not be supposed that because a person was rated "incapable" he was necessarily vicious. Eighty-nine of the 182 were classed as "harmless"— (*Continued on page* 431)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The League at the Calf Stage

Third of Series of Character Sketches ot the World Capital

By FRANCIS HACKETT

"I BEGIN to understand America," a League of Nations man said to me during the Interparliamentary Union at Copenhagen.

"How can such miracles happen?"

"Quite simple. It isn't Representative Burton that has converted me. It is the frontiers I had to pass. I came by way of Paris, and I am worn out with frontier delays and baggage inspection and exchange. Every few hours I had to produce new kinds of money—French and Dutch and German and Danish. Now I understand how an American feels about this multiplication of nationalities. I wanted to knock their heads together and say, 'Here, agree on a universal coinage and get rid of the passport nuisance and let us all live in peace.'"

"Fine," I said, "but what has the League of Nations done about these differences? What do you exist for?"

"My dear sir! Haven't you met the man who knows all about passports?"

I had met the man at Geneva, but when I read the documents with which he had supplied me, I felt as if I had seen the skeleton in the cupboard of the league.

On this tiny detail of the world's housekeeping, the mere business of agreeing on a standard passport, you find every sign of exaggerated will. Not on the part of the League of Nations, but on the part of the nations that are members of it. The real surprise is the achievement of the league; in the teeth of the very nations that compose it.

You need go no further than this little detail of passport regulation. Here, in its mild and tactful effort to get a minimum of agreement in a matter of international convenience and routine, the league has been obliged to force on public notice the swollen sovereignty of nearly every modern state.

IT is worth while, perhaps, to give a few examples of the proud nationalism that now flourishes in the world.

The British, at the head of the line, are asked to standardize the age of children who are included in a family passport at 15 and under. They answer: "Since the British custom, up to the present, has been to include in a family passport of this nature children under 16, there appears to be no reason for reducing this figure to 15." The request of the league is clearly "no reason." Britain her custom holds, let the league say what it will.

The French are asked to adopt a standard form. They answer that this form would raise the cost of each passport. (It would raise it, by about thirty centimes or two cents, per passport.) "Its adoption would oblige the French Government to raise the price of passports." Therefore it declines. As to the fee charged, it falls back on the sovereignty of France. "The fee charged for issuing a passport is *exclusively* a matter for the issuing state." And as for supplying the league with information, "such notifications would be a source of unnecessary complications and expense." The word "unnecessary" is an index as to the bureaucratic attitude toward an international organization.

Germany, asked to fix the fee uniformly with other states, falls back on the sovereignty of Germany. "The fixing of fees is a matter for the states that issue them." As for supplying information, the German bureaucrat has almost the same attitude as the French bureaucrat. "The supply of periodical information to the League of Nations would involve statistical work necessitating considerable expenditure, and the German Government cannot therefore agree to this measure."

The Swedes, forgetting that it had taken from October 1920 until October 1922 to get the matter of passport regulation even started, writes to the league with the most sumptuous dignity. "The Swedish Government is perfectly ready to take part in a discussion on this question of the fee, if the other Governments concerned are disposed to do the same. The Swedish Government considers that the establishment of a uniform type of ordinary passport would encourage forgery and fraudulent reproduction. The Swedish Government, however, would also be willing to discuss this point."

But the Swedish Government did not get round to the obvious business of answering the questionnaire, as, to do them justice, did the British and French and German.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene State also failed to answer the questionnaire.

As for Bulgaria, "The Royal Government of Bulgaria, in view of the extremely precarious financial situation of Bulgaria, cannot consent to a regulation that the fee charged shall not be of a fiscal character," which explains why Mr. Edward G. Lowry, Sovereign American Citizen, was recently aroused from sleep on a train crossing into Bulgaria and invited by two sturdy Bulgars to choose between returning to Vienna, on foot, or contributing much cash to correct the extremely precarious financial situation of Bulgaria

The Real Business of the League

MR. HACKETT sums up the present stage: "The more complex the creature, the more helpless its youth. When the League's Members realize the full value of their creature, it will become incredibly strong. It is part of its wisdom to insist that it assumes no autocracy—to insist, indeed, that it has no other business in life than to strengthen the states in their real sovereignty and real independence."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TAKING internationalism in a plain working detail like this, remembering that first there had to be a conference of twenty-two states at Paris, later a request from the Secretary-General of the league with a time-limit for answers, again a follow-up letter, further a resolution of the Assembly itself, and eventually, after a year, a partial answer from only sixty per cent of the league, you begin to be in a position to judge how near Europe is to the federation which H. G. Wells considers alone worth while.

With the proud independent government, so far as one can make out, there is no such thing as time. The things that matter to the employees of a government, and to the men who devise the processes of a government, are not time and celerity. They are security of office, advancement by tenacity, the avoidance of trouble, and so on. But this bitter interpretation of delay is not the right one. It is not bitter enough. It fixes on the normal weakness of human nature when it should insist on the monstrous egoism of a system.

The main reason for the pomps and delays of governments is not the stiff neck of the bureaucrat. It is his partisan mind. The system against which the League of Nations is constantly struggling is really a system of human thinking, grounded in the primitive conviction that, in affairs of state, there can be no law except self-preservation. It was the custom during the war to say that this doctrine was Prussian, but there was no nation in which men did not say, "My country, right or wrong."

To take a national view of international affairs is still the common habit, and the League of Nations exists in spite of the fact that most statesmen and most public officials are convinced that the essence of "sovereignty" is self-will. The ruthlessly unsocial behavior of governments, from Moscow to Ellis Island, springs from this universal and inexhaustible fund of animal nature.

There is no use pretending that the league at Geneva overrides or gets rid of such national sovereignty. No fact is more vivid at Geneva than the fact that sovereignty still flourishes. It flourishes scarcely less in the earnest pro-league attitude of Britain than in the exceedingly acid and partisan communications from Soviet Russia. It flourishes in the taunts of Roumania as to the impotence of the league, when the question of Roumanian land-grabbing arises. Sovereignty is the insistent heart-beat of German policy. It is the bone and marrow of the French attitude in international affairs. The best that one can say is that the method of the league, feeble and tentative as it seems, is the only known method that egoism could tolerate.

TO those who see nothing except self-will in nationalism, the method of consultation and discussion looks extraordinarily feeble. There are times at Geneva when the most indulgent spectator would like to use more vigorous methods, to shake a little gratitude out of Poland, to jerk Italy into business methods, to induce Roumania to have more imagination, to shame Anglo-India, to get more of its real feelings from Britain and less of its real feelings from France. But the use of vigorous methods, bankrupted between 1914 and 1918, is not for the league. If there is any hope of reconstruction through human diplomacy, it is the hope that nations in trouble will consent to use a machinery of adjustment which is not offered to them on the condition that they revise their government from the ground up, but which is offered to them as national beings. That is the service extended by the present league. It accepts in its members the handicap of nationalism.

As you sit on the ground floor of the league's building in Geneva, attending an open meeting of the council, you feel that, in spite of this handicap, internationalism is at work. Here, you find yourself saying, is no new breed of men. These are ordinary men with their ordinary hates and prejudices, selfishness and greed. But, being here, they curb their impulses, their wish to sulk and shirk, to trade and connive. They require help in working out the ugly and pressing problems that face them.

Time after time you see the spokesman of one nation or the other become wildly impatient. And then, almost as promptly, he checks himself. The strong-arm solution has been tried and did not work. He is in the league because circumstances have forced the league on him. Reluctant as a schoolboy, he goes back to the method of discussion.

It is not a method that gratifies emotion. It is in no sense the method of the super-state. It does not and cannot assert authority. It can only try to gain consent.

"To call the present league a super-state," said an American member of the Secretariat, "has the disadvantage of being seriously misleading. When Congressman Porter came here on the opium question, he blamed the league for being a super-state, but before he left Geneva he was blaming the league for not being a super-state. The truth is, the League of Nations is a league of nationalities, and you cannot understand it unless you keep remembering the living national feelings that are carried into it."

"Then it isn't the kind of league that H. G. Wells and his friends wanted?"

"Of course it isn't. Wells wanted a league that would merge all our existing sovereignties into a European, or, if possible, a world-wide federation. He regards the present league as insincere, inadequate, weak and futile. He'd be much better pleased if it had never come into existence.

"It might be a great deal smoother if, as Wells proposed, we got rid of existing independent nationalities. But how are we going to get rid of them, in the existing state of public opinion? In 1918, as Wells himself frankly said, there was not one single government in the old world willing to waive one iota of its sovereign independence. It was out of this world that we had to make the League of Nations. And it remains a world of strong self-will. In addition to having jealous sovereignty as a characteristic of the states that compose the league, you have nationalism, acute nationalism, running through the personnel."

Take the physical fact of language. A knowledge of French is assumed at the council meetings. Perhaps because Lord Robert Cecil speaks French, he does not require that the business should be held back while the remarks made in French are translated. The reverse process, however, is always undertaken. At full tilt, in a flexible voice that is sharp and steeled, the brilliant interpreter reels off in French the translation of Lor' Rober'. For the rest, Swede, Japanese, Roumanian, Hungarian, all use French as a matter of course. That is one aspect of the handicap of nationalism. It is seen from another angle in the Secretariat, where the commoner mode of communication is English. And it may be fairly said, I think, that unless a man becomes bi-lingual or tri-lingual at Geneva, he is in danger of remaining provincial.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOR men and women do not lose their provincialism simply by coming to Geneva. In the midst of the best intentions in the world, you find strong antagonism housed in the League of Nations building. Between the so-called Nordic type, for instance, and the so-called Latin type, there is a cleavage which only the more imaginative can bridge. This is something quite apart from governments as such, or sovereignty as such. It goes back to the infancy and early education of English or French or Italian or Spanish youth. It is part of the "peoples" rather than the "governments," though the "governments" never fail to appeal to its existence.

It is on conventional lines of this sort that one discovers in the league three main groups of nationals—the British group, with the Dutch and Scandinavians; the French, with the Little Entente; the Latins with the South-Americans.

And on conventional lines run the ordinary prejudices. You hear an attractive young Englishman in the Secretariat call to his colleague, "I say, the Frogs and the Dagoes are waiting for us," and the colleague calls back, "Right you are! Is the Chink ready?"

This is light-hearted and schoolboyish, but the Frogs, the Dagoes and the Chinks do not altogether enjoy it. They have a different sense of humor. You perceive a similar resentment of the easy English assumption that the whole world drinks afternoon tea. On the days of council meetings it has become the custom in the League of Nations building to set out tea in the lobby. About five o'clock the council suspends the work of the world and comes, along with the secretariat, for its tea and bread and butter and cake. The main hall loses its austerity. It acquires the amiable atmosphere of a charity bazaar. Yet this peculiar custom is only an extension of the practice all the secretariat has adopted, of having tea brought London-fashion to the rooms.

Such a practice is criticized not so much because it lacks dignity, or solemnity, as because, behind differences in manners and habits, you have the real conflict, the duel, of political systems, both within and without the organization.

This split between the Nordic and the Mediterranean, between the English and the continental, is not something which was born yesterday, which can disappear tomorrow. It cannot entirely be obviated by a change in French foreign policy or a switch in English manners. It comes from the actual fact that people have been living in immobile groups. It is culture-deep and nurture-deep.

For at Geneva, despite the best will in the world, you have in sharp juxtaposition not simply differences of policy, often very bitter, but also theoretic differences, as to the state as such. They are a daily source of complication.

You can't get rid of these differences just by calling them egoistic or reprehensible, [said one of the legal section.] The Frenchman talks a lot of *"principe,"* and it sounds like cant. But it isn't cant at all. The simplest political text-book will tell you that a difference in historical conditions has led to a difference in political approach. On the continent, where local law was very varied on account of the great number of independent small states, you got much more stress on the common stock of ideas than on the applications of law in actual use. In England it was the other way about. There was much less emphasis on the law of the land, as such, and much more theory about the variety of applications.

Now, it would be delightful if this sort of thing did not have to be recollected all the time, but is anything to be gained by ignoring it? As a matter of fact, the men here are much less cynical and self-seeking, much more in good faith, than is generally agreed. But they don't always remember their difference in basic assumptions.

If you want to see, by the way, the pains that are taken to avoid misunderstanding, let me show you this interesting memorandum that the British Government has sent out about the permanent court.

He gave me a memorandum of which I quote two paragraphs:

His Majesty's Government desire to draw the attention of the Council to the desirability of candidates for election to the Permanent Court of International Justice having a working knowledge of both French and English, the two official languages of the Court. . . .

Another and perhaps even more important consideration is that in certain sections of international law there exists what may be termed an Anglo-Saxon system and a Continental system. Works and writings dealing with the former are usually written in English; works and writings dealing with the latter are usually written in French. A judge of the International Court should be acquainted with the writings of both schools of thought, and the chances of his having a knowledge of both are greatly diminished if he is not acquainted with the two languages.

IN this conflict of buried traditions, if nowhere else, you have a chance of disagreement in every council of the league. Men do not mean the same thing when they use the identical word. And many of them are only really at home in their own language. But to this difference in tradition and history you have to add the open conflict in policy, in public opinion at home, in nervous organism, in material interests, in pride. Is it any wonder, that the league is not more drastic and radical than it is?

Consider, for a moment, the egoism that complicates a single law office or newspaper office or business partnership. Conduct is not simple, even in the domestic sphere.

This ordinary mechanism of character is not radically altered when men go to Geneva for their governments. They still see their own conduct in the sunlight of their good intentions and their neighbors' acts in the cold north light of rectitude.

With nerves on edge, minds harrassed, spirits darkened, the states-members of the league create a problem in psychology which is not readily solved. Magnificent as is Wells's ideal of a world-state or world-federation, and warm as is the feeling of many nationals through Europe for a "United States of Europe," the continuous experience of the league is one of the restive ego, as well as the conservatism, of governments. In the reactionary post-war years the league has increased rather than diminished in caution. It builds gingerly, because it builds on Etna.

Its humility, in different circumstances, would be laughable. When it asks its members how many troops they require for security, it states with doleful submission that it would like to work "with full knowledge of the facts, and with due regard to the feelings of the governments concerned."

The look of feebleness, of nervelessness, is certainly there. And a Secretary-General like Sir Eric Drummond adds to the overwhelming impression of timidity. But this, in my opinion, is not structural feebleness. It is a phase, and will soon be a forgotten phase, of this international mechanism. The more complex the creature, the more helpless its youth. When the league's members realize the full value of their creature, it will become incredibly strong. It is part of its wisdom to insist that it assumes no autocracy—to insist, indeed, that it has no other business in life than to strengthen the states in their real sovereignty and real independence.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Does Fundamentalism Obstruct Social Progress?

The Affirmative by the professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis, Union Theological Seminary

The Negative by the assistant professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis, Princeton Theological Seminary

The Affirmative

By CHARLES P. FAGNANI

IS the tendency of Fundamentalism such that it seeks above all things actively to promote the betterment of society, the emancipation of mankind from its miseries, the transformation of this world into a happy home for the brief life-time sojourn of the children of men, no matter of what color, race, or nationality?

What is Fundamentalism?

A fundamentalist may be known by the following signs.

First of all he is one who accepts on authority certain doctrines or statements of fact regarding religion, science, and history, that were decided upon after much acrimonious discussion by men long dead.

These men, living ages ago, in the pre-scientific stages of human experience, knew little concerning the nature of man, his origin, or the laws and constitution of the world; and this little was most of it incorrect.

By reason of his subjection to authority, the fundamentalist refuses to examine or evaluate by the use of his reason and of the outstanding results of modern knowledge, the doctrines which he thus accepts.

And he demands a similar surrender to authority on the part of others before he consents to associate with them as fellow-believers.

The tap-root doctrine from which all his other beliefs proceed is that which declares the infallibility or freedom from error, and consequent absolute literal trustworthiness, of an actually non-existent collection of ancient Jewish and early Christian writings dating, at the latest, some nineteen centuries ago.

These writings, in their supposed "original autographs," having long since perished, imperfect copies have been preserved and are now to be found in printed form, translated more or less correctly, from the traditional Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek originals into modern languages.

In English for instance there are, among others, the Roman Catholic Douai Bible of 1582-1609, the King James revision of 1611, the later British Revision of 1881-5, the American Revision of 1901, the Improved Bible of the Baptist Publication Society of 1913, perhaps the most satisfactory of any.

These are found in different editions and variously supplied with notes, such as the Cross Reference Bible of 1910, the Schofield Reference Bible of 1917, which dates the first chapter of Genesis 4004 B. C., etc.

All these Bibles, and the numerous others, differ among themselves as well as from similar translations in other languages.

When the fundamentalist says he believes in the Bible, he really means that he believes in *a* Bible, namely the particular translation and edition he is accustomed to use.

He would reject, for instance, the Jewish translation of the Old Testament where in Isaiah 7:14 it reads, "the young woman shall conceive," etc., for he is accustomed to find the word *virgin* in his translation.

If he still clings to the King James version, he will probably be unaware of the fact that one of the most extraordinary miracles of the Old Testament is found considerably toned down in the Revised Version. The water that God brought forth to assuage Samson's thirst no longer issues from the ass's jawbone but from "the place which is called Lehi." This one instance alone would be sufficient to show that, in a careful discussion of Biblical matters, it makes a great difference what particular translations and editions are used.

THE Fundamentalist is fond of quoting Scripture, almost at random, with the introductory clause "Thus saith the Lord," as though what followed was a direct communication from Heaven to the reader. In so doing he unfortunately ignores the fact (presumably because of his unacquaintance with the original) that the said clause, so frequently found in the prophets, should properly be translated, "Thus *said* the Lord" i. e. to me (the prophet*).

The Divine Oracle is addressed primarily to the prophet and by him transmitted to his hearers; it reaches the early Jewish reader, in manuscript form, at third hand, and the modern gentile believer in print at fourth hand.

The fundamentalist therefore makes the serious mistake of supposing that in any given case he has an oracle from God, in the present tense, valid for all time, addressed to himself personally. (Take for instance the lamentably

* See for the full formula Jeremiah 13:1 (contrast the Authorized Version and the Revised Version) also Young's Translation, passim.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

famous one, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.")

Whereas in fact such a scripture is merely the record of a command, made to somebody long ago; a command which may often be found to have been superseded by a later one. "Ye have heard that it was said . . . but I say unto you."

Moreover any given "Thus said the Lord" may be subject to modification or abrogation in later, post-Biblical times, on the principle involved in the word, "When the Spirit of truth is come He shall guide you into all truth;" for this promise is only arbitrarily limited in its fulfilment to the contents of the Pauline Epistles and the rest of the New Testament. The revelation of God's will to the human race can hardly be conceived of as having come to an end 2,000 years ago and to consist exclusively of a "deposit of faith" contained within the covers of an ancient book.

"Social progress cannot wait another two thousand years to see whether the Fundamentalist type of religion can do any better in the future than it has in the past."
—Dr. Fagnani

On the insecure foundation of these imperfect translations of imperfect original texts, the fundamentalist bases his belief in the Scriptures as being inerrant, and so he accepts as true all the ideas of the Jews and the early Christians therein contained; all the Biblical myths, legends, tales, parables, and histories, whether as to the origin of the heavens and the earth, the creation of man, the conduct of the first pair, the universal flood, Joshua's command to the sun, Jonah and the great fish, the floating axehead, the revivifying effect of Elisha's bones, the immunity of the three young men in the fiery furnace, etc., etc.

WHENEVER the accredited results of modern knowledge are found by him to differ from the notions of primitive science as contained in the Bible, the fundamentalist feels himself constrained to reject the former.

Hence, for instance, though himself as an individual, an undeniable example of development from "a pin-point of protoplasm through tadpole forms in an aqueous medium," and sometimes bearing still the traces of his former gills, he denies the corresponding evolution for mankind as being contradictory to the Hebrew record of the origin of the race.

The modernist, on the other hand, not laboring under this enormous intellectual handicap, applies all the resources of modern knowledge freely to the study of the ancient records contained in the Bible.

By restoring as far as possible the earlier form of the texts and improving even the best translations, he gets rid of many of the errors that are due to copyists and faults in transmission.

He sees for instance that the number who were killed for looking into the ark in the little Palestinian village of Bethshemesh was seventy in the original form of the story, not fifty thousand and seventy, as most fundamentalists are obliged to believe. He realizes that the song put into the mouth of Jonah while in the fish's belly is a later embellishment of the parable, like the song of Hannah, the Song of the Three Children in the fiery furnace, the Magnificat, the Song of Zacharias, etc. Again he perceives that the author of the first gospel could not have been an eye witness of Jesus' entry into Jerusalem, or he would not have represented the Lord as sending for, and riding upon, two animals. The writer was under the mistaken impression that what he took for a prophecy relating to the event, called for two animals, whereas the second one is simply the first one mentioned over again, according to the well-known principle of Hebrew poetic parallelism.

The modernist understands that in connection with the sign of John (not Jonah, an early mistake, the two words being often identical in Greek,) copyists, erroneously supposing that the reference was to Jonah, have supplied two different explanatory notes to apprize the reader as to what the sign of "Jonah" was. One of these commentators, in Matthew, says it was the sojourn in the fish's belly, the other, in Luke, thinks the sign was the preaching to the Ninevites.

These two different explanations, which today would be relegated to the margin or to the foot of the page, are found, in accordance with ancient practice, incorporated in the body of the text without any distinguishing marks or brackets, so that the ordinary, uninstructed reader naturally supposes them to be part of the reported words of Jesus; especially since he is wont to read the two accounts independently at different times, and thus not realize the difficulty that arises from their disparity when considered together.

THE modernist is not troubled by the two theories in the New Testament as to the nature of the resurrection body; the one in the Gospels and the different one held by Paul. In the Gospels it is the identical body that is reanimated; in Paul, a new, spiritual body from heaven comes down to clothe the naked personality.

The old body "which cannot inherit the Kingdom of God," perishes like a seed that falls into the ground and dies.

The fundamentalist with his emphasis on the "empty tomb" usually overlooks the fact that the problem is complicated by the empty tombs.

We read that after the resurrection of Jesus "many bodies of the saints arose and went into the holy city and appeared unto many." Evidently these bodies had not seen corruption.

The modernist is not perturbed when he learns that the proof text of Peter's sermon at Pentecost is taken from the incorrect Greek translation of the sixteenth Psalm and not from the Hebrew original. In the latter the word on which the whole argument turns is *pit*, the pit of the grave, and not *corruption* as the Septuagint has it.

Moreover the Sixteenth Psalm deals with deliverance from deadly peril, imminent death, not deliverance out of or after death (cf. Job 33:18 ff.).

Contrast the notions of faith held by fundamentalists and modernists respectively. For the former it is mostly intellectual assent to doctrinal propositions worked out by ancient worthies in the days long ago.

For the modernist it is the superb adventure of the Spirit in heroic daring for the cause of truth, righteousness, and justice. His is Biblical faith, heroic faith, as contrasted with theological or ecclesiastical faith; it is the faith of the champions of God in all ages, so eloquently described in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, the faith of which Jesus was the supreme exemplar, and which entitles him to the glorious name, Prince and Perfecter of Faith.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But perhaps the most striking difference between fundamentalist and modernist lies in their conception of God and His requirements.

THE modernists, like the great prophets of Israel, conceive God as being, at the least, indifferent to worship and to things done simply for Himself. They believe that the thing He is most zealous for and whose neglect gives Him most concern, is that righteousness, kindness, justice, and truth should prevail among men.

The fundamentalists on the other hand, while of course not overlooking altogether this interest which the God of the prophets and of Jesus manifests in human conduct and welfare, are prone rather to be like-minded with the priests, the bitter enemies of the prophets, in stressing what they consider the all-important matter of worship, without whose punctilious observance they think it is impossible to be well-pleasing to God.

They are persuaded that God is particular about fasts and feasts, holy days and seasons, ceremonies and rituals and sacraments; whereas these things to the prophets, to Jesus, to Paul, and to the modernists are matters of secondary importance. They are not prescribed or insisted on by God but are left to individual taste and preference.

The fundamentalist, imbued as he is with the sacerdotal spirit, is a zealous champion of tradition, "the faith of the fathers," the creeds and formularies that have come down from the theological battles of the past.

The modernist tests all things no matter how ancient, and feels free to hold fast only to that which is good. The antiquity of a belief alone is not for him a sufficient ground for acceptance.

(*Continued on page* 425)

The Negative

By J. GRESHAM MACHEN

THE term "Fundamentalism" in the title of our discussion is evidently to be taken in a broad sense, not to designate "Premillennialists" but to include all those who definitely and polemically maintain a belief in supernatural Christianity as over against the Modernism of the present day. In what ways has "Fundamentalism," defined thus broadly, to include men like ourselves, been held to be inimical to social progress?

In the first place, it has been held to be inimical to social progress because it maintains unchanged certain root convictions in the sphere of history. It is opposed to social progress, we are told, because it is opposed to all progress. It maintains a traditional view of what Jesus was and what Jesus did in the first century of our era, and therefore, we are told, it is opposed to the advance of science. If we no longer hold to the chemistry or physics of the sixteenth century or the fourth century or the first century, why should we hold to the account which those past ages gave of what Jesus said and did?

This objection ignores the peculiarity of history as over against the experimental sciences. A thing that has happened can never be made by the passage of the years into a thing that has not happened; all history is based upon a thoroughly static view of facts. Progress can never obliterate events.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the evangelical Christian is opposed to the discovery of new facts; on the contrary he welcomes the discovery of new facts with all his mind and heart. But he is a Christian because he maintains certain facts which have been known for many hundreds of years. In particular he believes that on a certain morning some nineteen hundred years ago, the body of Jesus of Nazareth emerged from the tomb in which it had been laid. That belief involves the most far-reaching consequences in every sphere of thought and of conduct; the Christian risks the whole of his life upon his conviction as to the resurrection of Christ.

If indeed that conviction should prove to be ill-grounded, it would certainly have to be given up. The Christian ought to welcome to the full the investigation of the resurrection of Christ by all the methods of scientific history. But the point is that that investigation seems to him only to result in a confirmation of his belief. And if it results in a confirmation of his belief, then to relinquish that belief is not progress but retrogression. The grounding of life upon falsehoods is inimical to progress; but the grounding of it upon facts is a necessary condition of any true advance.

IN the second place, Christianity is held to hinder social progress because it maintains a pessimistic view of human nature as at present constituted. This charge is sometimes evaded; and the Christian religion is represented as though it were a kind of sweet reasonableness based upon confidence in human goodness. But the evasion reverses the true character of our religion. Confidence in human resources is paganism—or modernism—whereas Christianity begins with the consciousness of sin, and grounds its hope only in the regenerating power of the Spirit of God.

It is no wonder that the advocates of the modernist program regard Christians as opponents of social progress. Men who refuse to go with the current and who rebuke the easy self-confidence of their time have always been regarded as enemies of the human race. But this antipathy is well founded only if the pessimism that is objected to is out of accord with the facts. The physician who comforts the patient by a false diagnosis is pleasing for the moment; but the true friend and helper is the one who designates the disease by its true name. So it may turn out to be with the Bible and with the Christian preacher who brings the Bible message to the modern world. Modern social science has erected an imposing building; it has in many respects improved the mechanical aspect of human life: and Christianity certainly has nothing to say against its achievements. But, unless we mistake the signs of the times, there is among the social architects of the present day a vague sense of uneasiness. There is abroad in the world an ill-defined but none the less disconcerting sense of futility. The work on the social edifice still goes on, but rifts are beginning to appear in the walls and underneath there are intimations of dreadful things. Shall the trouble with the foundations continue to be ignored? If it is ignored, the enthusiasm of the architects may for a time be maintained, but all the greater will be the crash when at last it comes. Utilitarianism, in other words, is proving to be a quite inadequate basis for the social edifice, and there are those—despised and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

abused as the enemies of progress and the race—who insist upon facing the underlying facts of personal life. In these men the hope of society really rests. The edifice erected by social science need not be destroyed if the foundations be strengthened in time. And the strengthening is provided by the Christian faith.

IN the third place, historic Christianity is thought to be inimical to social progress because it is individual rather than social. The older evangelism, it is said, seeks to win individuals; it invites men to come forward to the mourners' bench, receive salvation, and so escape from this wicked world. The newer and better evangelism, on the other hand—thus the claim runs—instead of rescuing individuals and leaving the world to its fate, seeks so to improve the physical conditions of life and the relations between man and man as to set up what may be called the "Kingdom of God" here upon this earth.

"Far from being inimical to social progress, 'Fundamentalism' is the only means of checking the spiritual decadence of our age." —*Dr. Machen*

This objection depends partly upon a caricature of the Christian religion. It is not true that the Christian gospel offers individual men a selfish escape from the world and leaves society to its fate. On the contrary, Christianity is social as well as individual. Even the relation of the individual to his God is not individual but social, if God exists; certainly it is not regarded by anyone who experiences it as a selfish thing. But the Christian also sustains relationships to his fellow men, and his religion is far from discouraging those relationships. When a man is rescued inwardly from the world, he is not, according to Christian teaching, allowed to escape from the world into a place of mystic contemplation, but is sent forth again into the world to battle for the right.

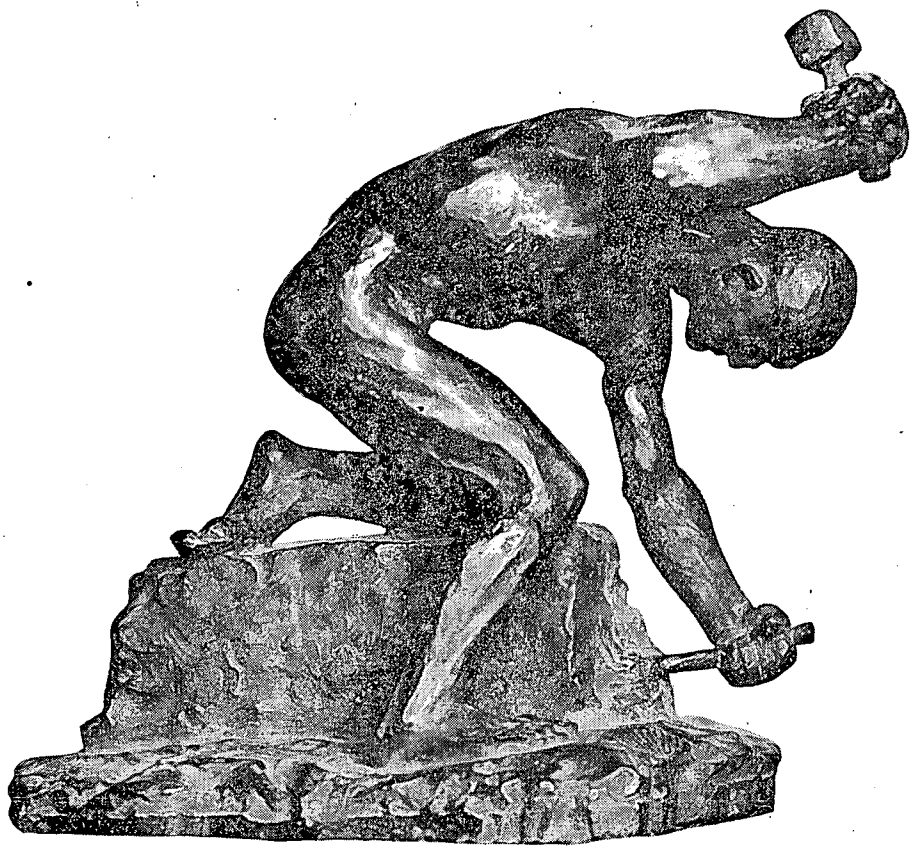
Nevertheless, despite one-sidedness, the assertion of modern social workers to the effect that historic Christianity is individual rather than social has in it a large element of truth. It is true that Christianity as over against certain social tendencies of the present day insists upon the rights of the individual soul. We do not deny the fact; on the contrary we glory in it. Christianity, if it be true Christianity, must place itself squarely in opposition to the soul-killing collectivism which is threatening to dominate our social life; it must provide the individual soul with a secret place of refuge from the tyranny of psychological experts; it must fight the great battle for the liberty of the children of God.

The rapidly progressing loss of liberty is one of the most striking phenomena of recent years. At times it makes itself felt in blatant ways, as in the notorious Lusk laws for the licensing of teachers in the State of New York, or in the Oregon school law now being tested in the United States courts. Liberty still has some bulwarks; but even those bulwarks are threatened. In Nebraska, for example, where the study of languages other than English was forbidden and thus literary education was made a crime, all outer defenses were broken through and the enemy was checked only by that last bulwark of liberty, the United States Supreme Court. But unless the temper of the people changes, that bulwark also will fall. If liberty is to be preserved against the materialistic paternalism of the modern state, there must be something more than courts and legal guarantees; freedom must be written not merely in the constitution but in the people's heart. And it can be written in the heart, we believe, only as a result of the redeeming work of Christ. Other means in the long run will fail. Sometimes, it is true, self-interest will accomplish beneficent results. The Lusk laws, for example, which attacked liberty of speech in the State of New York, were opposed partly by the socialists against whom the laws were originally aimed. But the trouble is that socialism, if it were ever put into effect, would mean a physical, intellectual and spiritual slavery more appalling than that which prevailed under the worst despotisms that the world so far has ever known. The real defenders of liberty are those who are devoted to it for its own sake, who believe that freedom of speech means not only freedom for those with whom they are agreed but also freedom for those to whom they are opposed. It is such a defense of liberty which is favored by the true followers of Christ.

But at this point an objection may arise. "Fundamentalism," it is said, "is a synonym of intolerance; and the writer of the present article desires to cast out of the ministry of his church those who hold views different from his own. How can such a person pretend to be a lover of liberty?"

The objection ignores the distinction between voluntary and involuntary organizations. The state is an involuntary organization, an organization to which a man is forced to belong whether he will or no. For such an organization to prescribe any one type of education for its members is an intolerable interference with liberty. But the Church is a purely voluntary organization, and no one is forced to enter its ministry. For such an organization to prescribe terms of admission and to insist that its authorized teachers shall be in agreement with the creed or message for the propagation of which the Church exists involves not the slightest interference with liberty, but is a matter of plain common honesty and common sense. Insistence on fundamental agreement within a voluntary organization is therefore not at all inconsistent with insistence upon the widest tolerance in the state. Indeed the two things are not merely consistent, but are connected logically in the closest possible way. One of the essential elements in civil and religious liberty is the right of voluntary association—the right of individuals to associate themselves closely for the propagation of anything that they may desire, no matter how foolish it may seem to others to be. This right is being maintained by "Fundamentalists," and it is being combated subtly but none the less dangerously by some of their opponents. The most serious danger to liberty in America today is found in the widespread tendency towards a centralized state monopoly in education—the tendency which has manifested itself crassly and brutally in the Oregon school law, and which manifests itself more subtly in the proposed development of a Federal department of education, which will make another great addition to the vast Washington bureaucracy, the bureaucracy which with its discouragement of spiritual initiative is doing so much to drain the life-blood of the people. The same tendency manifests itself also in the advocacy of anti-theological and anti-evangelical (*Continued on page* 426)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Town Builders of Today

As interpreted by MAHONRI YOUNG

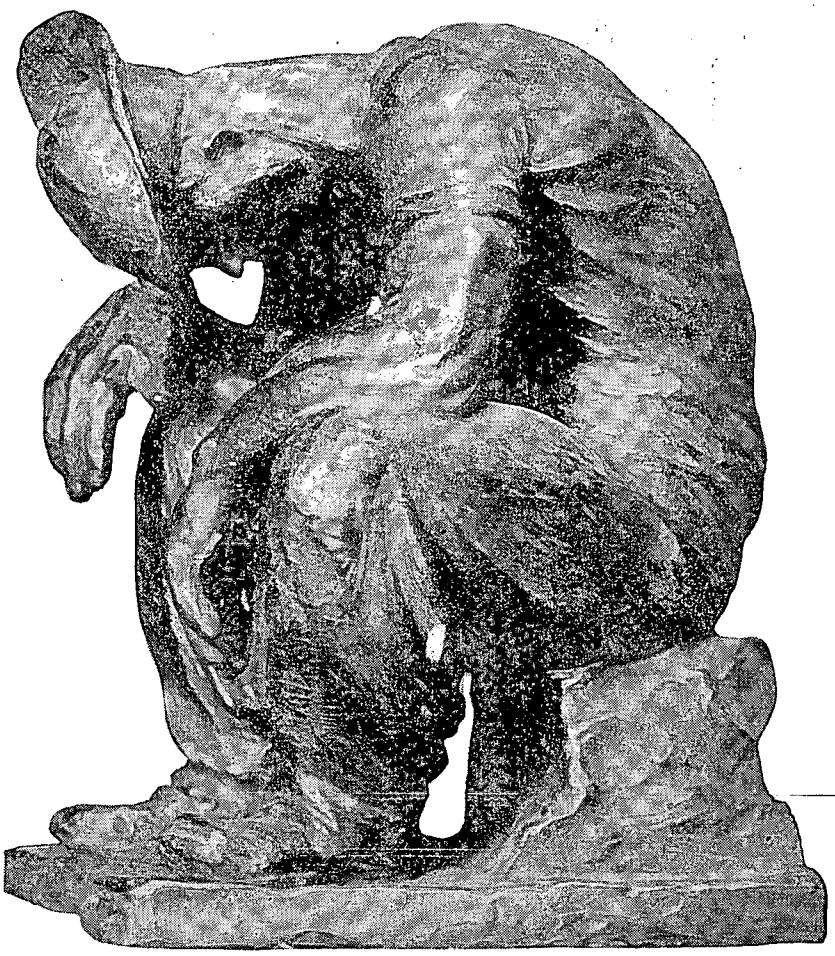
"YOU might say this is my tribute to honest toil" is the artist's summary of twenty-five years of sympathetically observing, continually sketching and studying, modelling and casting in bronze, the long procession of unskilled labor that has been the means of changing the face of the earth in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The statuettes go back as far as 1897; the sketch books, reproduced in part on these pages, cover an equally long period. "First the dam' Micks, then the guineas, dagoes, wops, hunkies, from Ireland, Germany, Italy, Poland, and southern Europe . . . *dam'* may become for them as honorable a prefix as the *van* of the Knickerbocker New Yorker."

Born "in a valley among the mountains," in Salt Lake City, Mahonri Young has lived through the building period which followed the earlier decades of settlement and expansion and has interpreted the workers without whose back-breaking toil the transcontinental railroads and the great cities of the United States of America could not have been built. His first New York exhibition was held in 1912, although connoisseurs who were watching contemporary painters and sculptors were familiar with his work in Paris some years earlier, and the Metropolitan Museum of New York had acquired "Stevetorre" as a representative piece of American sculpture. The collection of sculpture and drawings reproduced here deals mostly with excavation and construction work in our cities and towns of today.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOIL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

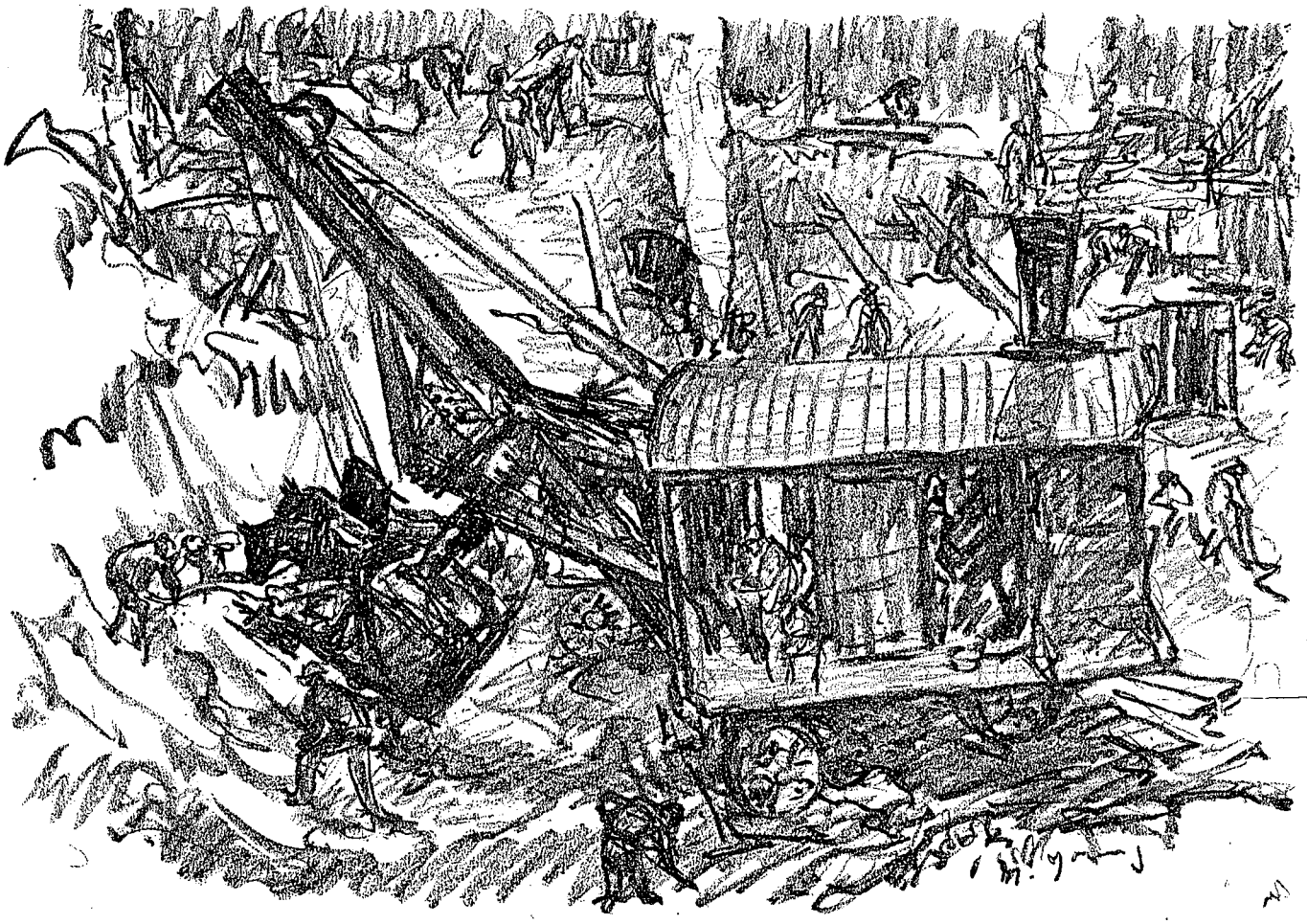


REST

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE ROCK DRILL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE ALLIGATOR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE PICK

The Flight of the Sea Gulls monument by Mahonri Young in Salt Lake City interprets the great American epic. The bas-reliefs will appear as an art feature in a later issue of Survey Graphic.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Coal Miners Turn to Giant Power

By ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

ORGANIZED labor is gradually and painfully discovering that the old formula of pure and simple collective bargaining is an over-simplified formula. The assumption that given a strong union and a strong employers' association, a collective contract between them would by its own inherent genetic force produce *more* for both parties, is not holding up under the weight which experience is loading upon it. In the paper mills, on the railroads, in the needle trades, to cite a few cases only, the trade unions are having it borne in upon them that the best interests of their membership are not necessarily served when they wash their hands of responsibility for the technical problems of production after they have spent their energy in exacting all the traffic will bear in terms of wages, hours and physical working conditions They are discovering that since no employer can be compelled to run his plant at a loss, the terms of the most favorable agreement cannot be fulfilled unless they devise ways of cooperating with the management in stabilizing the industry and reducing costs by improving the technique of production. As the result of this discovery, they are turning for technical counsel to the engineers as at an earlier stage in their development they turned to the lawyers for counsel on question of law.

The latest and in some respects the most significant illustration of this tendency is the action of the Illinois coal miners in adopting President Farrington's recommendation to their District Twelve convention outlining a giant power plan for the rehabilitation of the coal industry in their state and calling for the employment of technical experts to ascertain the practicability of the plan. The conditions which prompted this action are in a general way typical of conditions in an increasing number of our major organized industries. During the spring and summer of 1922, the entire coal industry was brought to a standstill by the attempt of the operators in the unionized fields to liquidate war wages and to shake off the alleged domination of the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America by substituting independent district agreements for district agreements based upon the usual agreement entered into between the national officers and the operators in the so-called central competitive field.—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. For months the issue hung in the balance until it was tipped toward the side of the miners by the railroad strike which stopped the flow of the large coal reserves and especially of non-union coal to the market. The lockout strike ended in a miners' victory. By maintaining the national basic agreement and the wage scale established during and immediately after the war, the United Mine Workers of America believed that they had not only checked the "open-shop" drive on themselves, but that they had also saved the entire organized labor movement from a threatened rout. Their sense of complete victory was confirmed when during April of this year, they were able without serious debate to secure from the operators a renewal of their strike-won agreement for a period of three years.

THIS guarantee of peace for so long a period was widely hailed as a blessing not only to the operators and miners, but also and especially to the public. It completely snuffed out what little interest in the chronic ills of the industry the United States Coal Commission had managed to arouse. Persuaded by some years of close study of the industry that peace without active effort on the part of the operators and miners to improve the business organization of the industry, to modernize its technical processes, and to eliminate the wastes inseparable from the traditional burning of raw coal, would prove a mixed blessing, I sent an inquiry to scores of leading operators and labor leaders asking them how they were planning to utilize the era of peace for the correction of "overdevelopment," excessive man power, and irregularity of employment which for years they themselves had proclaimed as chronic diseases of the industry. In view of the rising importance of the non-union fields in West Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama, imperative self-interest it seemed would inspire the producers in the union fields to make every effort to increase their efficiency. The substance of the replies, insofar as they had substance, was that nothing was planned to be done beyond what had always been done; they would dig coal in obedience to the law of demand and supply and sell what they dug at the best prices the market would bring. Under the circumstances it required no unusual gift of prophecy to foresee that within the three-year period many of the high cost mines would be thrown into bankruptcy, that speculative overproduction would alternate with wide unemployment, that the non-union fields, where wages are not fixed by agreement and can thus be changed by the operators in accordance with their interpretation of business expediency, would increasingly crowd the unionized fields in the competitive market, and that the union miners would either have to submit to hungry unemployment or mobilize for a new campaign of organization in the non-union fields—which would mean industrial warfare of the bitterest kind.

Within three months of the signing of the new agreement between the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators of the central competitive field, the coal industry is suffering from widespread demoralization and as usual this demoralization is attended by increasing evidence of a downward turn of the business cycle. The business cycle is a complicated affair, produced by many as yet little understood forces. There is however much evidence to show that the maladministration of the coal industry and our extravagantly wasteful method of burning raw coal are among these forces, and that the state of the coal industry even more than the state of steel should be looked to as a business barometer. For next to agriculture, coal as the source of the mechanical energy which drives

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

our railroads and manufacturing plants, is the most nearly basic of our industries.

That a collective agreement alone, however attractive its schedule of wages and hours, is not in itself a guarantee either of production or of a good life to the workers is nowhere more tragically manifest than among the coal miners of Illinois. For many years, Illinois was next to Pennsylvania our greatest coal producing state. West Virginia, the stronghold of the non-union operators, after a long neck-to-neck competition, seems destined to take and hold second place. According to government report, there were 95,421 miners in Illinois in 1921. In May of this year, the officers of the Illinois miners reported to their District Twelve convention a union membership of 96,000, of whom *forty thousand* were out of work. The remaining 56,000 were averaging two days work a week. The convention was flooded by appeals for relief from local unions whose mines were shut down. There was one from the children of Pinckneyville, a mining camp where the mine was closed because the company was unable to meet its payroll, who said that they had been placed on short rations to forefend starvation. The appeals were so far in excess of the financial resources of the district treasury that the convention felt compelled to vote down all proposals of official relief and to defeat all projects for the assessment of those members who are working because the average of two days work left them nothing to spare. Under a three-year agreement which specifies the highest schedule of wages the coal industry has ever known, the coal industry of Illinois is flat on its back and thousands of miners and their families are hungry.

FACED by these facts, President Farrington of District Twelve U. M. W. of A., made an analysis of the problem confronting the bituminous coal miners which is remarkable for its candor and critical insight.

Counting the families and dependents of our members [he said] over half a million human beings derive their living directly from the mining of coal. The standard of living, that is, the amount and character of food, clothing, shelter, comfort and culture enjoyed by the vast mass of people is determined, first, by the strength of our organization; second, by the general conditions of the coal industry. When we come to consider the strength of our organization, it can truthfully be said that District Twelve stands in the forefront of the American labor movement. Theoretically speaking, such an organization should be able to improve the living and working conditions of its members to a limitless extent. However, when we come to the practical application of the theory we find that there are certain limits beyond which our demands cannot go under the prevailing status of the coal industry. . . . All other things being equal, that producer will secure the market, who can produce the cheapest. . . . The wide-spread unemployment we have experienced of late in the Illinois field is traceable to the competition of Kentucky and West Virginia coal, which is underselling Illinois coal in the Chicago market. . . . The remedy for the competition of non-union coal would be, of course, the unionization of the unorganized fields. But while we all hope that some day these fields may be as strongly organized as our own district we cannot blink the unpleasant fact that all attempts in that direction have met with such tremendous obstacles as to make them more or less futile. It also may be mentioned here that had it not been for the shopmen's strike which seriously crippled the coal carrying roads during the late suspension, the influx of non-union coal might easily have become fatal to our organization. . . . We find ourselves in this position, where every increase in wages and lowering of hours is followed by a reduction of production in the organized fields for the benefit of the unorganized fields. And if we follow this tendency to its logical sequence, we may imagine *a situation when our wages and conditions are so favorable as to put an end to the coal industry in Illinois.*

The Farrington Plan

1. *A semi-public corporation in which District Twelve, the operators, the consumers and the State would be represented, so as to safeguard the interests of all.*
2. *The establishment of one or more giant power plants on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for the manufacture of electricity.*
3. *An integrated net work of major and minor power lines to make electricity available to every hamlet and farm house in the State.*
4. *The distillation of coal at or near the giant power stations in order to save the by-products of coal which are now wasted.*

"Under the circumstances," President Farrington concluded, "it becomes our duty to seek new means by which our members may secure a decent living from the industry to which their lives are devoted, and which at the same time would bring a distinct benefit to the industry and to society at large." After reviewing the "criminal waste" with which the industry is now conducted, —the fact that under the present method of mining, one-third of the coal is left in the ground and lost forever, that it costs as much to haul a ton of coal from southern Illinois to Chicago as it costs to produce it, that it costs more to deliver a ton of coal from the car in Chicago to the bin of the consumer than it costs to mine the coal or to haul it from the mine to Chicago, that it costs nearly as much to remove the ashes, cinders and clinkers from the basement of the consumer as it costs to mine the coal in the first place; after disposing of the miners' official demand for the nationalization of the coal industry on the ground that "the decentralized character of our government would make it exceedingly difficult to bring about the nationalization of the mines, even if such a policy were found feasible and desirable";—President Farrington proposed the giant power plan outlined in the accompanying text.

Neither President Farrington nor his technical advisers are under any illusions with respect to the difficulty of the task they have undertaken. He presented his plan as a suggestion only. "An enterprise of such magnitude", he said, "should only be undertaken as the result of a thorough survey on the part of qualified experts of national reputation." The convention authorized him to use the funds of the organization to obtain the necessary expert advice, to make the preliminary survey and to report back to the next biennial convention. The significance of this action is not so much in the giant power plan itself as in the fact that it reveals a new attitude upon the part of this powerful group of organized wage workers toward their industry. Like the shop craft unions, notably on the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the men's clothing trade, they have discovered the limitations of pure and simple collective bargaining.

When organized labor as well as management establishes a working alliance with the engineering technicians for the conservation and more effective development of the industries upon which their livelihood and the prosperity of the community depends, we shall have entered a new era in the evolution of industrial democracy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The rain barrel free of charge

How a Shop Committee Cleaned Up a Company Town

By JAMES MYERS

WHAT has representation of the workers in the management of industry to do with the health of the community? It can have a great deal to do with it. A number of companies have granted to workmen's committees the management of their mill villages and company housing. In one village with which I am particularly familiar sweeping changes in sanitation and in housing policy followed the introduction of the democratic principle in management.

Upon the newly elected Board of Operatives were seated several men of initiative including two foremen and a member of the local trade union, as well as non-union representatives from the factory. Among their first undertakings was a survey of company housing and the general health and sanitary condition in the village. Such surveys have been made before in other places, but perhaps not always with equal practical results. In deference to the scientific spirit, I quote from the committee's actual report as the quality and temper of the report throw as much light on the question at issue as its content.

Your committee, [the report begins] has not been looking for trouble but desires to render a perfectly just and fair report upon the conditions as it has found them. . . . The great majority of the population is obliged to walk from one to four blocks for drinking water, which is carried back in pails. . . . the quality of the water . . . seems in general to be good . . . With so many families using one common pump it is very difficult to keep the pump in working order. The children, who are the usual messengers on this errand, often swing on the handle for amusement, or drop articles into the pump which put it out of business. The Irontown pump in particular is continually out of repair. The following is a list of articles found in this pump on one occasion alone: 1 teaspoon, 16 nails, 1 screw, 70 small stones, 1 piece of glass and a stickpin. One often meets women and children who have to walk a quarter of a mile to the next pump for water. A number of homes in the village are connected with the village water supply, which may be used for general purposes, but not for drinking water. The great majority of houses, however, depend upon rain water cisterns usually piped to a single pump in the kitchen. Many company houses have only outside pumps . . . so that all water must be carried into the house. The absence of sink connections in many houses also means that all water must be carried out again. It is difficult to insure clean water from such cisterns even when the rainfall is sufficient to keep them filled. . . . In a large number of company houses . . . there is no water supply at all except what the tenants are able to catch in barrels which they place beneath the leaders. One old lady was grateful because the company had been very good about giving her the barrels free of charge. Even when the rainfall is sufficient to keep these barrels supplied . . . the water is seldom really clean and sweet. Its odor is often bad. In the winter it freezes and is not available except as tenants chop the ice out before going to work in the morning. . . . A large part of the year, both summer and winter, the tenants of these houses have to carry part or all of their water for general purposes from the nearest pump or from the 'race' or creek as well as carrying drinking water all the year round.

Criticism is made again and again that what the working man is interested in is high wages; that what he wants is an automobile; and that he does not care much how he lives. But here is the very first finding of this committee and it deals with so simple and fundamental a thing as drinking water. And moreover, it deals with it at a time when an adequate town water supply has grown to be a fundamental throughout all the eastern part of the United States. Then the report goes on to the second subject: sanitary conditions.

All but a few houses de-

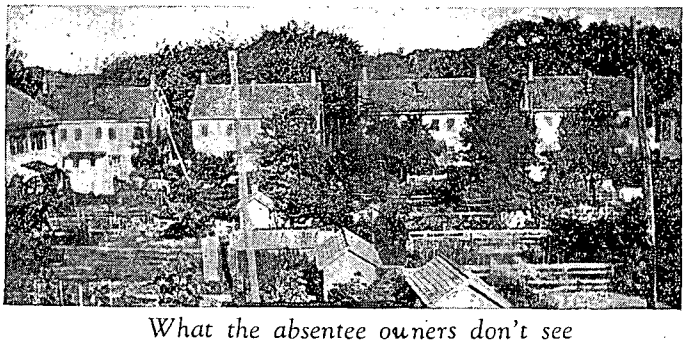
Offered in Evidence

DEMOCRACY conceived as a divine afflatus miraculously healing the wounds of the world has lost some of its mystical authority. Government in industry as in the state is conditioned by human nature, which, whether blind as an atom or clear-sighted as an angel, acts like all created things in obedience to law. If democracy is the vital force we believe it to be, if in spite the hope of the world, it is imperative that we should rebuild our conception of it out of the evidence of experience.

In this conviction Mr. Myers offers the following record in evidence.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pend upon outside privies for toilet accommodations. Your committee has no hesitation in reporting that in so large a village this condition is offensive and also dangerous to the health of the entire community. . . . Backing up upon the small yard of one of the better class company houses, which has the misfortune to be at the corner of the block, there are built the privies which accommodate no less than seven families. The corners of all built up blocks must necessarily be about the same. The children must play and the family vegetables be raised in these surroundings. . . . It is the policy of the company to empty the toilet vaults . . . on its property "once a year if necessary." Last year, however, the records show that only 50 vaults were emptied, about half of the total number. . . . It is unnecessary to dwell upon the objectionable features of this condition or to emphasize the fly peril, the offensive odors or the inconvenience in bad weather or during the winter months. Your committee considers the entire system of using out-houses for toilet accommodations in a village of this size to be unsanitary and a general



What the absentee owners don't see

menace to the health of the community.

The present system of sewage disposal also is very objectionable. Cesspools crowded close together in the solid blocks of houses and situated close to wells and cisterns in the small yards are a constant source of danger to health.

The committee is particularly emphatic on the subject of garbage disposal.

There is no systematic or public garbage disposal. Each family gets rid of its own garbage as best it can. . . . The common custom is to throw the garbage out. . . . It is covered with ashes in some cases, but there are often not enough ashes for the purpose, especially where oil stoves are used. . . . On company property these heaps of ashes and garbage are removed once a year. . . . It is customary to throw tin cans and other refuse also upon these heaps of ashes and garbage, which in their final state makes a perfect breeding place for flies and mosquitoes, which in turn may carry disease into the homes and spread it through the neighborhood.

From the foregoing report on drinking water, water for general purposes, privies, cesspools and garbage disposal, it is evident that the company houses in general are supplied with practically no conveniences.

Your committee feels compelled to report that it finds the company houses in general in a poor state of repair,—in fact, generally depreciated. The policy of the company for some years seems to have been to do just as little as possible. . . . Even where repairs have been made the materials used have often been poor and the workmanship rough and inadequate. It is apparent that the poorest property has received the least attention. Those who have paid the lowest rents have received the least consideration. They have been neglected even in the most essential and necessary matters of sanitation and ordinary comfort.

These general findings the committee backs up with a very careful case study of the state of the property.

House, corner McKinley and Market Streets, tenant A——, rent $8, 4 rooms, paper falling off walls, filthy condition, bedbugs intrenched beneath wall paper; tenant has repeatedly asked to have house cleaned up, reports reply as "property not worth it," although he is paying higher rate of rent than most.

186 Market St. near corner of Fulton, tenant B——, house in run-down condition, company promises to fix but doesn't do it. Chimney leaks, no cistern, carry all water, privy not cleaned in four years. Tenant has lived here four years and says only repairs done for her was when company carpenter fell through the roof and spoiled the ceiling. Willing to pay more rent for water and repairs.

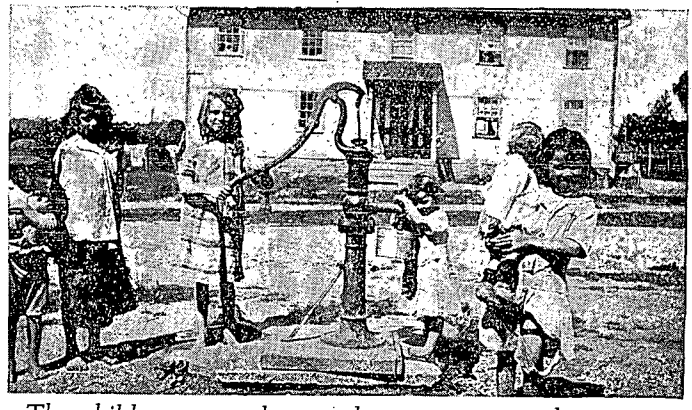
Givens Ave. No cisterns, carry all water from rain-water barrels or distant pump. No gutters—water drains down the middle of the road where slops are also emptied. Houses need paint and general repair.

274 Franklin St., tenant C——, has lived in this house 25 years, roof leaks and spoils ceilings, no water except rain water barrels—often empty. Mrs. C—— works in mill 10 hours a day, doesn't feel like carrying water when she comes home at night. Has to hire a man to carry water for her washing.

Mill St. Drinking water pump needs cleaning out, toads pumped up recently. No cisterns on whole street. Rain water barrels only. All houses need painting.

11 Mill St., tenant D——, hole in stoop, child tripped and fell off stoop, door sills so worn that let in wind, window frames poor, glass not puttied, put in with tacks, cold. No latches on door, fine housekeeper, continual complaints, can get nothing attended to, no cisterns for any of these houses.

High St., tenant E——, rent $4.00, 4 rooms, kitchen floor bad, can't wash it without wetting ceiling below. Plaster front



The children were the usual messengers to the pump

wall badly broken, let cold wind in all last winter, clapboards off or loose on outside. Ceiling about to fall. No sink, no water, carries both in and out, living upstairs. Says "would like a sink." Wants to install electric light if ceiling repaired first. Would gladly pay more rent if house fixed up nice. Continual requests get no response.

"Irontown." Pump miserably inadequate for drinking water, out of order most of the time. Have to walk quarter of mile to next pump. No trees or shade, no grass. General repairs very badly needed. Privies and garbage a serious menace to health. Roofs of these houses nearly all leak, spoiling wallpaper and bringing down ceilings continually.

No. 17 Franklindale Ave., tenant F——, rent $5.50, 4 rooms, back door (north exposure) panel has big crack, winds howl through, out of repair five years. Company promised a door a year ago, but it never comes. Sink broken, and "stinks bad," "company says 'all right' but no fix." Privy seat broken and can't use it. This family keeps pigeons in attic, should not be allowed but recommend doing urgent repairs for family first.

No. 18 Franklindale Ave., tenant G——, rent $4.18, 4 rooms, roof leaks, danger of ceiling falling down at any time, beds have to be moved about the room to avoid water which drips from ceiling. Woman expects to be confined in two months, and would like things fixed up. Good housekeeper. Tenant painted and fixed up rooms himself last year but roof leaks have spoiled all his work. Stoop needs repairs, kitchen door has no lock or key "no use to ask for anything." Says lots of his friends and relatives have left town because could not stand houses.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

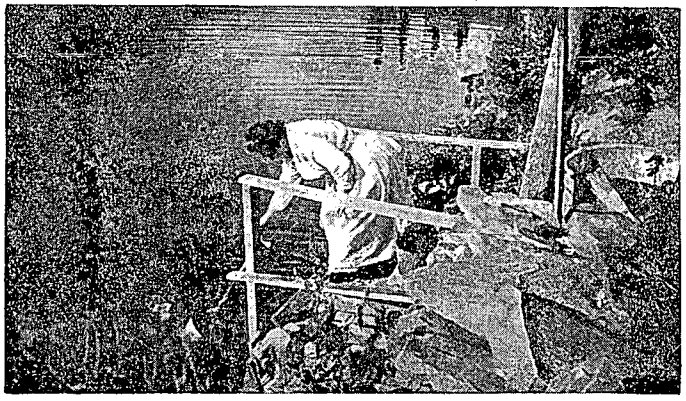
No. 84 Franklindale Ave., tenant H——, rent $5.50, 4 rooms, cellar windows all out, water and snow has come into cellar for two years "tired of hollering about it"—has boarded up windows as best he can, shuts out light from cellar. Kitchen floor bad; knots—can't lay linoleum.

It is evident to your committee that the policy followed for some years has not only resulted in depreciating the property, but also in destroying the confidence of the people who now seem to despair of getting anything done.

Your committee has discovered on the part of the tenants a universal desire for higher standards of living and a willingness to pay more rent if some conveniences are installed and the property thereafter kept in decent repair.

A more generous and efficient management of the houses would also, your committee believes, react favorably upon the general spirit and enthusiastic loyalty of all operatives toward the company.

IT is to be noted that the management had been either complacent under the conditions existing at the time or financially unable to remedy them, and that the principal owners while very well disposed were apparently uninformed of the facts. It is significant that the workers' representatives who lived in the houses felt very differently and very much more strongly upon the subject of company housing than did the manager, who lived with every luxury



Tenants had to carry water from the creek

in a large agent's residence, or the owners whose eyes saw only pleasant, shady streets and decent enough exteriors on their occasional tours of the village under the guidance of the management. The facts brought out in the housing survey from which we have quoted, were a distinct shock to both management and owners who hastened to vote extensive sums to the Board of Operatives to remedy conditions. The work was done by the Board of Operatives, who let jobs out to contractors on competitive bids, and the repairs included the renewal of porches and steps, replacing cellar and window sashes, 14 new roofs, new porch roofs, sidings, sills, new sashes and floors, repainting cellar walls, rebuilding chimneys, rebuilding street walls, reputtying hundreds of windows, replastering fallen ceilings and walls, renewing hundreds of leaky gutters and leaders and decorating the interiors where it was badly needed. Practically the entire village was painted; old picket fences were torn down; and prizes were offered for the best yards.

To this last came a remarkable response. The tenants worked hard. What had been the worst street became a credit to those who transformed it with neat walks and flower beds. A policy of progressive water installations and sewers was adopted by the company. The rain barrel is no more! A village filter plant (already under way at the time) was completed and tested drinking water is now being piped into all the houses, many of which have been given baths as well as toilets, and almost all now have electric lights. The houses are now being kept in reasonable condition, their maintenance being under the management of the Housing Committee of the Board of Operatives, which hears all complaints and orders all repairs.

The only recommendation of the committee which has not been carried out has had to await the action of the political authorities of the entire community. The Company owns only a section of the entire village.

No garbage collection system has as yet been installed, and the village tax-payers have voted down the proposition to install one.

Prizes were offered for the best yards

THE Board of Operatives also undertook a campaign to rid the town of malaria. At the request of the board the company financed an investigation by sanitary engineers which established the presence of true malaria and located a number of breeding places of malarial mosquitoes. The board then called together a joint committee representing the village board, the town boards, the health officers and the public health nurse and organized a joint committee on the elimination of malaria. Posters were displayed in the stores and an illustrated pamphlet was got out with the assistance of the State Department of Health, and these were distributed to every house by the public health nurse through her boys' clubs. There were also posters warning of the fly peril, and placards were offered as a challenge, as well as an advertisement for storekeepers who dared to display them in their windows. These read: "Trade Here —We Have No Flies." "Clean Up Week is Too Weak—Clean Up Every Day." Everywhere the truth was made to stare one in the face that malaria is due to mosquitoes. "No Mosquitoes—No Malaria." The general campaign of education registered in the minds of the community. Most of the people had attributed malaria to bad air. After the literature took effect, however, and the anopheles mosquito became recognized as the real carrier of malaria, public sentiment took a new turn, and that mosquito is now the most unpopular of undesirable citizens. Excited reports reached the committee of various swamps, dumps and other breeding places, and of the size and number of the mosquitoes in different localities. One irate citizen came to the office and announced that some men had dumped the mud-like deposit from the village (*Continued on page* 424)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Melanc and the Cheerful

By SAMUEL

Illustrations by

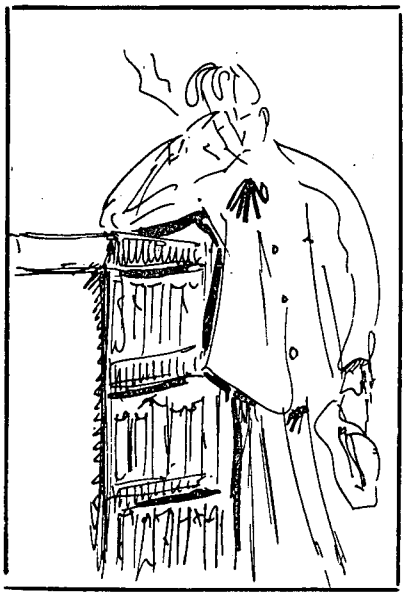
WHEN Charles Lamb wrote his essay on "The Melancholy of Tailors" he first made a large generalization, and then proceeded to account for the alleged fact. Asserting that all tailors were melancholy, he declared that the chief cause was their sedentary habit.

"Did you ever see a tailor go whistling along a footpath like a car-man, or brush through a crowd like a baker?" The reason was obvious to one who watched a tailor and marked his unnatural posture when engaged in professional activities. "The legs transversed, crosswise or decussated, was among the ancients the posture of malediction. The Turks who practise it to this day are noted to be a melancholy people." It seemed natural that a man who sat crosslegged for hours should be cross.

Far be it from me to assert that all novelists, because they also are of a sedentary habit during their writing hours, are melancholy, or the cause of melancholy in others. I remember novels that were a pure joy. There are novelists whose very names bring a smile of satisfaction. They made us share their happy moments, and made us realize how amusing and interesting life might be in spite of its tragedies.

But at the present moment the fashion in novels is, I must confess, rather depressing. The novelist seems to have what Lamb described as "a sullen incapacity for pleasure." He delights in gloomy views of his fellowmen and of social situations. I do not mind his aversion to what are called "happy endings." What I object to is that he begrudges his characters any bits of unadulterated happiness as they go along. In looking over the novels of the day, I have been impressed by the absence of humor and of a healthy joy in life.

Time was when the "painful preacher" warned the youthful members of his flock against novels because they prevented them from seeing the stern realities of life. They made sin alluring. This was before the day of the painful novelist who with grim earnestness approaches his task. He will show life as it is. Then he will take his characters one by one and show them up. No tithing man in the old Puritan meeting-house was more intolerant of the weaknesses of human nature. They are rebuked not in the name of morality, but in the name of austere Art. The illusions of youth and the innocent sentimentalisms of middle age are exhibited without any alleviations. There is no danger that the novelist will make sin alluring. He will not make anything alluring.



Novelists are melancholy

The posture of malediction

A FAVORITE theme of American novelists is the relation of the individual to the community in which he lives. It is a very interesting theme, but it seems to plunge the writers of fiction into a melancholy unknown to economists, reformers, journalists or even to ministers of the gospel.

The community appears not as an aggregation of more or less interesting people, each one primarily interested in his own affairs, but capable of being interested in something better if only someone would show him the way. The community is a sinister being that is the enemy of freedom and joy. It is not only the sum of all mediocrities, it is a bigoted hater of every kind of personal distinction. The community spirit is an incubus and not an inspiration.

Over the gate of the American town we see the inscription, "All hope abandon ye who enter here"—at least all hope of having a good time. We have a desolating impression of moral aridity, undue nervous tension, morbid self-consciousness, a fear of public opinion, a furtive interest in the forbidden, a fierce absorption in business, a futile gregariousness in the pursuit of pseudo-culture. The small town is treated as if it were a disease; the city is a complication of diseases. The novelist gravely describes the symptoms and feels that his duty is done. It is not his function to suggest a remedy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# of Novelists
f Social Workers

CROTHERS

llem Van Loon

After reading stories in which men and women of vague ideals and feeble wills struggle vainly against an unyielding social environment, it is refreshing to come upon people who approach these problems from a different angle. There is Alexander Johnson, for example. When I picked up his realistic story of his own adventures in social service, I had a real thrill. Here was something that was too good to be fiction. Here was the central West seen by one who was a part of it. The communities in which Alexander Johnson worked were not Utopias. If they had been, he would have soon tired of them. They were just average towns made up of average men and women. They *needed* to be improved more than they *wished* to be improved. They were not conscious of their limitations till somebody whom they believed in came along and pointed them out. To awaken the social conscience and set it to work along constructive lines was an interesting job, and one who undertook it could not be alone. He was bound to have enemies, but it was always possible to transform opponents into friends. These average Americans were ready to be shown. The community was not adament, it was plastic. If one had patience and mother wit he could bring about beneficent revolutions.

MAY not the melancholy of the writers of problem novels and the cheerfulness of social workers be accounted for by their attitude toward their problems? The literary person thinks of a problem as something to be stated; the social worker thinks of it as something to be solved.

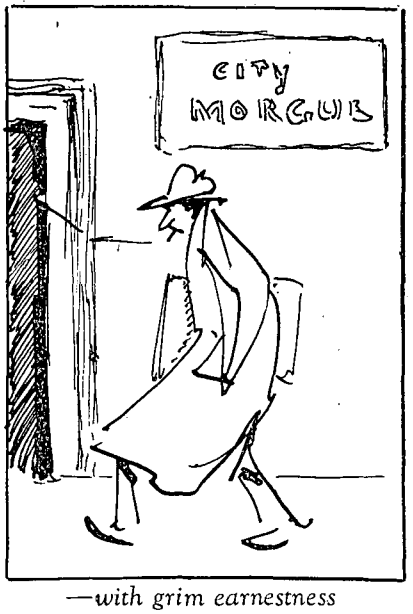
Now the literary person, unless he has a very robust constitution, is likely to exhaust his nervous energy in his attempt to make his problem seem as difficult as possible. The problem may be matrimonial or economic or theological or psycho-analytic. Whatever it is, the writer feels bound to make us see that it is too much for the people who are confusedly dealing with it. To give them a measure of intellectul adequacy would spoil the poignancy of the story. In real life the way out of difficulties is often so absurdly obvious that the whole adventure ends in a laugh. Only the greatest novelists allow such accidents to happen in their books. The ordinary literary craftsman feels that he must nurse his problem through the volume, and then in the last chapter leave the poor foundling waiting on the kind reader's doorstep.

Abandon hope—at least all hope of having a good time

Now from such melancholy conclusions the social worker is saved by the nature of his vocation. To him a social or individual problem is something to be solved: if not in one way, then in another. This gives a great sense of freedom, and sharpens curiosity. The social worker is looking for a way out, and he discovers that there is not one way only; there are many ways for those who have wit enough to find them. A strong push here, a little squeeze through a tight place there, and the deed is done. With eyes sharpened by necessity he sees that the people whom he has come to help are not so helpless as he thought. The words of the prayer book take on a new significance. Those who are "afflicted in mind, body or estate" find more often than he would have thought possible "a happy issue out of their afflictions." These "happy issues" often come in the most unexpected ways.

Mrs. Chesley after years spent in social work writes a little book entitled: "Who are the benefactors?" She finds among those whom she had sought to help those who not only bore their own burdens bravely but lent a hand to others. They gave more than they received.

A little of this kind of realism which is the result of experience in social work, might make the modern novel a more cheerful and more just reflection of modern life. All that we ask of the novelist is that he should give his characters as good a chance to escape from their misfortunes as they would have in real life.



—with grim earnestness

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Petersburg, Plus

How a city of 30,000 pulled itself together

By GEDDES SMITH

Drawings by Sara Merrill

THE skyline of the ancient city of Petersburg, Virginia, juts into more steeples than one would think possible in a community of 30,000 souls, but its chief ornament is the pillared gray courthouse, nearly a century old, that forms the focus of a nicely balanced civic center. To the left is a red brick jail, only less dignified than the courthouse itself, from whose barred windows brown and white prisoners bandy greetings with their friends. To the right, a humbler brick building for the city clerk, half concealing a two story frame structure which goes by the name of city hall and is found to contain the city engineer's office—and the Family Service League of Petersburg!

These old buildings house the government, as they did in the days of the fathers. The rusty tacks and flapping fragments of long forgotten handbills on the official bulletin board hint that "as things have been, they remain." But they bear false witness. Things are different in Petersburg. The government has managed to escape from the court-house and has linked arms with the doctors, the ministers, the social workers, with the plain folks in town. Petersburg used to be just a family: it is growing up into a community. Things are different for everybody—things which enter into the lives of the men and women and children of the town.

One day—since things became different—small boy swimmers splashed out of a playground pool with bleeding feet. Nails, upright in an anchored board, were found at the bottom. After some investigation the culprit was discovered: he was an imaginative boy who had no bathing suit and took this ingenious way of evening things up. The playground superintendent turned him over to the policewoman, who took him before the juvenile court. The judge put him on probation, and reported the situation at the Associated Charities case-conference of which he was chairman. The case-worker got the Elks to provide a bathing suit to make life tolerable for the youngster. Meanwhile, as part of the probation routine, he was looked over at the health center. The tuberculosis people found him free of infection, but underweight; the nose-and-throat people found work to do on his tonsils. He was set on the road to better physical condition. By the next summer the lad, husky and well-behaved, had begun to teach swimming at the park—and was having the time of his life.

Petersburg was ready for that small boy; the various agencies capable of helping him were linked closely together; he was handed from one to the other without hesitation and all had a share in setting him straight. That *might* happen in any small city. But Petersburg has taken pains to see that it shall happen as a regular thing.

How this has been brought about is a story that concerns not only Petersburg but other American communities which are reaching out more or less consciously to "find themselves." The story is chiefly of the three years beginning with 1920, but to understand it one must go back of that a little, and get the picture of Petersburg before it was Petersburg Plus—of its solidarity, its generosity, its war-time adventures.

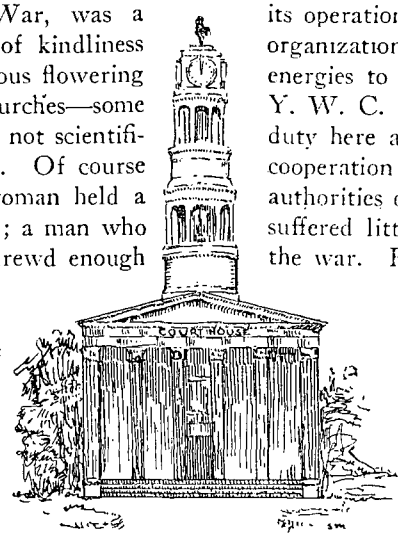
ISN'T it true that self-driven team-work is the biggest need today in American social effort? You can harness horses or oxen into a team, but you can't harness folks. They must rally freely about an institution, or a cause, or an individual leader. A comfortable little Virginia city, cherishing lively memories of five wars, touched with the pomp and courtesy of the old South, found such a rallying point in a new form of city administration and a new type of city father. How such leadership brought latent forces into play in Petersburg is the subject of this story.

FOR all the signs of war in Petersburg—miles of Confederate earthworks and shell-splintered tombstones in the municipal burying-ground—there are signs too of a local unity and mutual toleration, not always to be found even in such small cities, difficult indeed to maintain when there are deep lines of racial cleavage, and often wiped out by growth of industrial class-consciousness. The Episcopalians, as elsewhere in the state where theirs was once the established church, are inclined to a low-church attitude which makes their participation in common religious activities relatively easy. The men's Bible class of St. Paul's church, crowded out of its own building, meets weekly in the basement of the Reformed Jewish synagog. The Jews of Petersburg, both old and new, benefit by the fact that a Jewish minority has long been accepted as an integral part of the community. The sons of the rabbi attend the Y. M. C. A. Years of residence have won a comfortable status for a single congregation of Irish Catholics, and a colony of Czechs some miles out of town. Indeed the Czechs are so generally respected that a Bohemian's word is as good as the bond of some native sons. As for the Negroes, their position is perhaps better than in neighboring communities, certainly as good. There is no tradition of race violence. The industrial history of the city—like that of many others which have struggled through the depression of the South—is one of low wages

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and long hours peacefully accepted; unionism is a negligible factor. On the outskirts of the city are abandoned cotton mills which dispute the claim of others in New England to the questionable distinction of being the oldest factories in the United States. Even in the matter of school administration—the familiar battleground of bickering bigots—Petersburg has learned to conduct itself with harmony and decorum: for five years the educational budget submitted by the school board has been accepted without material change by the city council.

PETERSBURG before the war—and you must say which war you mean—before the Great War, was a benevolent community. The atmosphere of kindliness found its crowning expression in an enormous flowering of the Christmas basket rite. All the churches—some forty of them—did relief work regularly, if not scientifically. Each had its string of beneficiaries. Of course the strings sometimes got tangled: one woman held a rummage sale of the gifts she had received; a man who was charged with feeblemindedness was shrewd enough to remark that he'd have to build a shed to house the stuff if they gave him anything more! Public relief could be summed up in the simple and attractive formula "wood for widows." A long-established fund provided firewood to be distributed to all comers who could furnish proof of widowhood, regardless of economic status. The Salvation Army and a local counterpart, the Union Mission, both did relief work for transients and the "down and out." There was no case-working agency.



Its chief ornament is the pillared gray courthouse, nearly a century old

By way of recreation there was the Y. M. C. A. and a number of Boy Scout troops, all connected with the churches. And, of course, there were the churches themselves. In Petersburg church-going is so nearly universal that a great part of the town's social life has always centered around them. There were two or three city parks where one could walk on curved paths, or lounge on benches.

An old police lieutenant—one of the picturesque constables who flourish in these kindly small cities—took an interest in the boys of the town and did what he could, quite on his own responsibility, to keep them out of trouble. For a while a Juvenile Protective Association attempted something more formal; but it did not last.

The Great War came close to Petersburg. The huge mushroom munitions city of Hopewell had grown up ten miles away where the Appomattox and the James come together. It brought with it a horde of transient laborers, fortune hunters, confidence men, gunmen, and women of the streets. For a time violence and confusion reigned in Petersburg and the surrounding counties. The police court heard one to two hundred cases a day. Before the spring of 1917, however, Hopewell was housing most of its own people and had established its own police force, and Petersburg had been able to restore a fair degree of law and order. The red light district had been officially abolished, but many of the women managed to remain in town. Virginia went dry, and the effect in this once very wet Virginia city was amazing. The jail population was reduced 80 per cent. Most of the citizens accepted the law in good humor, and obeyed it. There was nothing like the orgy of bootlegging which broke out later under the Eighteenth Amendment.

Shortly after the United States declared war Camp Lee was laid out three miles away. Forewarned by the experience of England, citizens of Petersburg took steps to safeguard their community against camp followers. A large citizens' committee was formed. Sub-committees were charged with aiding in law enforcement, regulation of jitneys, recreation, public health, and other matters of public concern. The United States Public Health Service and War Camp Community Service came to town. A venereal disease clinic was established by the federal government—on the main street, where the maximum publicity attended its operation. The down-town churches realigned their organizations so as to devote the major part of their energies to ministering to the troops. A branch of the Y. W. C. A. was organized. The Red Cross did its duty here as in thousands of other communities. The cooperation between all these agencies and the regular authorities of the Army was so effective that Petersburg suffered little from disorder and demoralization during the war. Her people got a vision of the possibilities of united community action, which was to bear fruit in the years that followed.

AFTER the armistice a social stock-taking would have showed both gains and losses. The Boy Scouts had lost their leaders; they have not recovered. The Red Cross had a compact membership which might have backed an extension of home service—since the city was notably lacking in resources for family relief—but chose instead, and probably wisely, to begin a succession of health demonstrations. First it assumed responsibility for continuing the venereal disease clinic when government support ended, hoping that a further demonstration would lead the city to take it over. Recreation for patriotic purposes pointed the way, as in so many other towns, to the continuous need for play. Community Service, Inc., was invited to make a survey: it did so, but although some of its recommendations appealed to good citizens they felt that the overhead expense which seemed to be called for was beyond Petersburg's means.

To salvage the plan for recreation, and to link up the work of existing welfare agencies, an Episcopalian rector, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and others took steps to form a community council. They sent invitations to the Chamber of Commerce, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Rotary Club, the Ministerial Union, the churches, the Red Cross, Travelers' Aid, Salvation Army, Union Mission, Y. M. C. A. It was a diverse company, and though in Petersburg it was actually a group of neighbors, it was quite conscious of that diversity, and progress toward an effective organization promised to be slow.

AT this point a new factor appeared; before the second council meeting a city manager had taken office. This form of municipal government, one recalls, had its origin informally in the smaller Virginia city of Staunton and has taken color throughout the country from its early use in Dayton. A small council, usually selected at large, has complete legislative responsibility. It hires a city

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The citizen who needs health help turns in at the inviting doorway and gets what he needs

manager who then has complete administrative authority. He is responsible to the council for the tenure of his job and for the funds which it provides on his recommendation. Every city employe is responsible to him. He is the general manager of the city's business. The manager in this case was Louis Brownlow. A newspaper man before the war, his articles on police administration had caught the attention of President Wilson, who appointed him one of the three commissioners of the District of Columbia. He held this trying position during the war years, survived the scorching feud between the District police and the militant suffragists, developed his theories as to the use of policewomen to check delinquency in the face of considerable skepticism on the part of orthodox social workers, and in September 1920 created the role of city manager in Petersburg.

Mr. Brownlow's first step was to approve the proposal to form a community council; so the organization was perfected, with the city manager as a member ex-officio.

In the next three years there was startling growth in Petersburg. Strand by strand, latent social forces were drawn into an intelligent pattern and knitted firmly together. Without attempting a chronological recital, I want to summarize these developments.

ONE of the first changes was in the police department. Petersburg was not very proud of its policemen, though they were no better and no worse than anyone expected, and what deficiencies there were could probably be traced to low morale. As soon as he could, the city manager introduced his particular hobby—a woman's bureau, with a white and a Negro policewoman. In Major John O. Walker, a quiet-spoken young business man who had dabbled in police problems in another Virginia city and had since made a good record, Mr. Brownlow found a director of public safety who fitted his own views like a finger in a glove. It was part of the theory of both men that the policeman whose job was merely to catch or discourage lawbreakers was largely wasted. Both looked for a time when well-trained policemen and policewomen would play a large part in protecting minors from unwholesome influences, in discovering family distress, and even in making simple investigations for city-employed case-workers.

The police force did not move quite as far as that. But it moved forward. The new director set out to make his force worthy of public confidence and then to see that it got it. He succeeded in building up a new spirit without any considerable changes of personnel. Major Walker spoke much in public and took his men with him to church and club platforms until folks began to form the habit of respecting them. When one of Petersburg's first citizens was found drunk, the director personally instructed that he should be arrested. The patrolman made the arrest; the city decided that the force would really operate without partiality. A motor patrol was substituted for the ordinary pacing of the beat. With fewer men and a small fleet of Fords it was possible to do much more patrolling, so that every street was covered not less than ten times in twenty-four hours. The number of complaints was materially reduced and at the same time $11,000 a year was saved to the city department.

The police judge who had been five years on the local bench fell in readily with the plan of hearing children's cases in private as the first step toward a children's court. But shortly the new Children's Code of Virginia went into effect, establishing a statutory juvenile and domestic relations court and probation system. The same judge was given jurisdiction. The white policewoman was made probation officer for girls and two probation officers were appointed for boys. When a patrolman and the policewoman went together to warn the over-trustful parents of two girls who were in bad company it was he who suggested at the end of the interview that they all join in prayer!

The juvenile court judge testifies to the value of the new system: the boys and girls now in serious trouble, he says, would have been saved from it if they had fallen in with a juvenile court and a probation officer ten years ago. It is agreed that the town has become "cleaner," with the general stiffening of law-enforcement—and especially since the police began to hold the man as well as the woman for physical examination when arrests were made for sex offenses.

IN the first winter of the new régime unemployment taxed heavily the city's unorganized facilities for relief. Charity had been regarded as a function chiefly of the churches and their curbstone cousins, the Salvation Army and Union Mission. The city manager suggested that an agency definitely responsible for family welfare would do a better job, but the community council was not at first responsive. It did, however, approve of a confidential exchange; one was accordingly opened—in charge of the city health officer! One of the first families registered proved to be getting help from five agencies. A second time the family welfare idea was more favorably received, and in the spring of 1921 the community council set up a case-work society. Following the proprieties as they knew them, its founders named it the Associated Charities, and turned it over to a local worker with a flair but no training. It seemed natural that room should be found for the new society, rent-free, in the city hall, though it had no official connection with the administration beyond the provision that the city manager should sit on its board.

A year and a half later a trained executive was brought to town, and now the secretary turns from explaining how ancient the office is—you can see where a cannon-ball went through the wall—to assure you that the latest wrinkles in case-work are being tried out and that the name has been changed to the Family Service League. It took real self-denial for the churchwomen to turn over their "families" to this outsider, whose methods aroused, at first, some suspicion. Finally the churches did agree to use the confidential exchange, to stop giving money to families on the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

associated charities list (though they kept entire responsibility for their own poor) and to bring their voluntary workers into cooperation with the trained executive. They continued to give Christmas baskets, but lists were compared and checked to prevent duplication, and gradually they turned more and more often to the Associated Charities for skilled service.

Now when the secretary needs to ride, she uses the automobile which the city owns and the Red Cross maintains for its child welfare worker. When the policewoman needs help she sits in with the case conference—of which the judge of the juvenile and domestic relations court is the chairman, and at which the city manager himself has been a not infrequent visitor.

The community council next turned an inquiring eye on the community chest plan. After an investigation and six months' study, a chest was formed. Though it has been only partly successful, it has helped in a general expansion of the work of the eight participating agencies, and its educational effect may be measured by the fact that its chairman, who happened to be the head of the Union Mission, came of his own accord to the conclusion that sooner or later his own agency must give place to the Salvation Army, whose work it was largely duplicating.

The will to improve the city's facilities for play had not been lacking, and between the community council and the new government the way was quickly found to open, with paid supervisors, a number of neighborhood playgrounds. One was formed by clearing a plot which had for years been used as a dump, although the city manager discovered that it had been deeded to the city as a park. Four playgrounds for white children were put to use as soon as they were ready. The two playgrounds provided for colored children were at first little used. Negroes had always been free to enjoy the public parks: even though there was nothing much to do there, and for nearly a year boycotted the new segregated playgrounds. Gradually, however, the children wore down the resistance of their parents and whole families came eventually to enjoy them.

THOUGH wading pools (convertible by an ingenious adjustable overflow into small swimming-holes) had been opened by the new administration in several of the small parks, Petersburg youngsters and grown-ups had no really good place to swim outdoors. Nor was there any park big enough to get comfortably lost in. Today Petersburg has in Lee Park several miles of drives and footpaths, a lake, six baseball diamonds, several camp sites, and acres of pleasant woodland, not to mention nearly two miles of well-preserved trenches dug by the Confederate forces defending the city against Grant. It got the park by a process which dramatically symbolizes the whole city manager regime: initiative and direct action applied to existing resources.

Years before, a 1,700-acre watershed including a sizeable lake had been acquired by the city for water supply. It had afterwards been abandoned and by 1920 had long been disused. There was no road to the lake and trespassing was discouraged. The first summer of the city managership saw a rough road broken through and swimming officially permitted. The next step was to develop the property for public use. Petersburg had no country club and no convenient facilities for outdoor play even on the part of the well-to-do. With the encouragement of the administration, a club was now formed to which the city sold, for $8,000, a section of this tract large enough for club purposes. Into the deed was written a proviso that the land should revert to the city if it should ever cease to be used for a golf-course, so that real-estate profiteering in this semi-public land, and misuse of the property, are both prevented. This project served two good ends: the purchase money went promptly into park development, and many polite folk whose amusements may have lacked much of the wholesomeness of golf were lured outdoors. Standing timber on another part of the property, separated from the lake by a railroad line and less desirable for park uses, was sold for $12,600. With these two sums as working capital, the city then laid out playgrounds, built roads and trails, provided swimming and bathing facilities, and opened a park of 564 acres to the public, all without a penny of new appropriation or assessment.

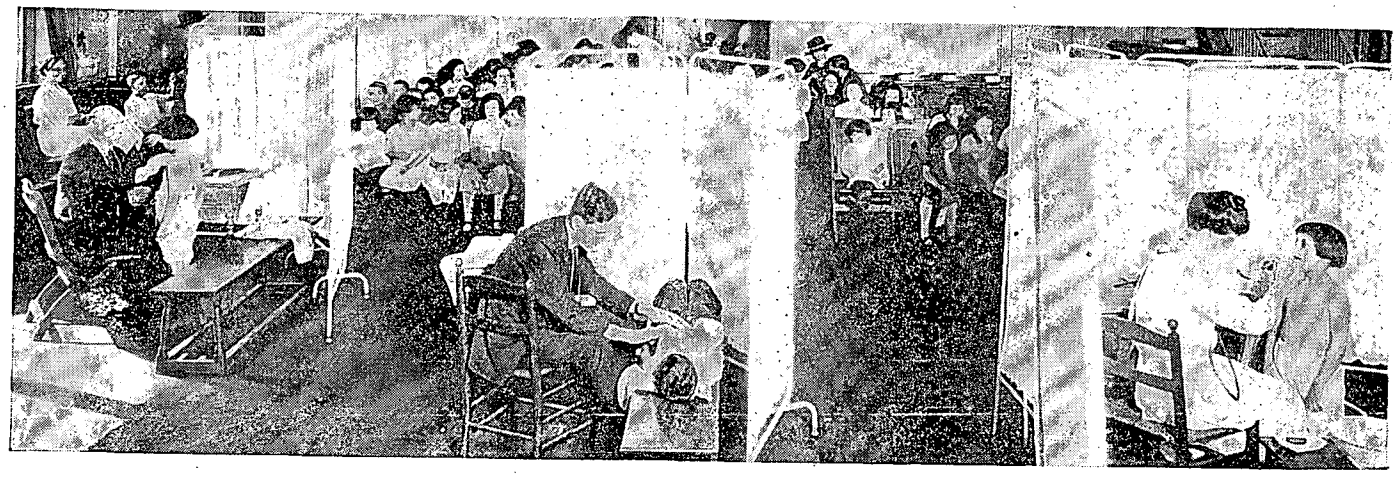
Folks began to form the habit of respecting the policemen

THIS was a striking maneuver. But it was based on exceptional circumstances. Not every small city has an unused lake in its hinterland. The Petersburg Health Center, however, is a cooperative adventure which might easily be duplicated. The Red Cross had taken over from the United States government a venereal disease clinic. The demonstration was successful: the city agreed to assume its support. It was now decided to move the offices of the board of health out of the city hall, to set up a new health center, and to locate the venereal disease clinic there. A charming old brick-and-white-house on a residence street, convenient to but separate from the business district, was occupied in May, 1921.

The venereal disease clinic was put in the basement, with its own inconspicuous entrance. The doctors comment on the fact that it is used more, and by a greater variety of patients, than in its old quarters on the main street. The main floor has rooms for the child welfare service to which the Red Cross turned as its second demonstration. Here are facilities for a baby clinic, examination rooms for children applying for work-permits, and a clinic for remediable defects. Here mothers come for advice and health classes meet. On the floor above is a tuberculosis clinic, supported mainly by seal sales through the King's Daughters, an organization of churchwomen. There are also the offices and laboratories of the municipal board of health.

The health officer, Dr. R. A. Martin, a genial Virginian, has held his present office for (*Continued on page* 427)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A three-ring circus before Greenwich children go to camp

Making the Country Outing Count

FOR many city children summer means an aimless stretch of shrill coppery days, when the trucks hurtle through dusty streets with even more than their usual savagery, and the grass in the parks is brittle, and only twilight brings graciousness to existence, with hurdy-gurdy, ice-cream cart, peanuts and the movies thrown in for zest. But at the best there may be a week, or even two weeks, of country under the auspices of some benign social agency—perhaps a beach, or meadows and a swimming hole and nights so dark that one can see the stars. How can this prize be made most effective—its benefits spread over the fifty other weeks?

Mere statement of the right of city children to such a pitiful measure of freedom usually brings a generous response. Year after year fresh air funds are built up out of the dimes, quarters and dollars of people who probably have scant interest in any other of the duties of the agencies that run them. And as the sending of children from the larger cities has become an established and large-scale job, there has been the realization that a camp owes considerably more to the child than fresh air. It must be sure, for example, of fresh milk, and pure water, sanitary surroundings, adequate medical care in case of need. All these requirements and more are set forth on the application blank which must be presented to the Board of Health of New York City, for example, before an agency can obtain registration, required before it may send children out of the city for more than a day.

Once the camp has been made ready for the child, it remains to make the child ready for the camp, and to make sure that this precious plum of the social year goes to the little Jack and Jane Horners who need it most, and that they can take and hold its precious advantages. Here the initiative in New York City has come through the Children's Welfare Federation, the clearing house of the children's agencies of the city. A fresh air card was devised a couple of years ago which gives details of the family conditions of the child for whom an outing is desired as well as his own physical condition. In this latter he is rated:

A (less than 5 per cent underweight; no serious illness within the past year; general health normal);

B (5—10 per cent underweight;

C (more than 10 per cent underweight; exposed or predisposed to tuberculosis—frequent colds, bronchitis, and enlarged glands—but no sign of active disease; or serious illness within six months), or

D (convalescing from serious illness).

If a child is convalescent, details are given by his physician. Last year 142 New York agencies ordered these cards and used nearly 50,000 of them. When the Tribune Fresh Air Fund had ten vacant beds, for example, in a camp with facilities for convalescent children, it was simple enough to call up an agency and ask for ten Grade C or D children to fill them; if all the Grade C and D children have been sent, Grades A and B get their turn.

A system such as this implies careful physical examination of the children going to summer camps, a procedure which the New York Board of Child Welfare had made a prerequisite in 1922. This ruling threw on the social agencies a burden which fell outside their own province and which could

Underweights first!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be arranged only with difficulty in the already overcrowded dispensaries. Therefore with the threefold aim of solving their problem, of gathering useful information on the physical conditions of large numbers of children, and of giving the summer outing a constructive place in a year-around health program, the Committee on Dispensary Development evolved a cooperative plan in 1922 and 1923 under the direction of Dr. Anna Mann Richardson to care for the needs of the agencies in one district.

The undertaking was cooperative in a very real sense. Greenwich House gave space for it in its settlement building, and with the other agencies involved, provided staff members for all but the actual medical work. The use of agencies' workers represented no added burden to them, since previously they had been obliged to spend hours in taking children to dispensaries with varying chances for satisfactory examinations, and under the new system they not only gave their professional assistance in ways more valuable than that of a chaperon, but could profit by following through the records of children whose family problems they knew at first hand.

Special ailments may need special outings

At each two-hour session more than seventy children were handled by a staff of five doctors, three nurses, four volunteers, and two supervising nurses. The children began to come half an hour before the doctors arrived. A child, entering the outer room, was weighed and measured by a volunteer, who wrote the results on a slip and gave it to the child; he passed on to a nurse, who examined his head for pediculosis, and wrote the verdict on the slip; then to another nurse, who tested sight and hearing and wrote the results on the slip. These preliminary tests made, he entered the large main examining room where a volunteer filled out a record card, with name, age, etc., and the results copied from the slips; then on to another nurse, for temperature and pulse, entered on the record, and to the physician for the medical examination. The departure from the usual plan of starting the record first was made to relieve congestion at the door and to make it possible to carry on all the procedures that took time in the same large room. The supervising nurses filled in wherever they were needed in a given moment—helping with one of the tests, filling in records, steering children to the doctors, or disciplining the group waiting on the benches. Preliminary tests averaged twelve minutes per child, not including the time in walking from one place to another, or the occasional wait when a hitch occurred. The medical examination by the physician took from ten to twenty minutes, depending upon previous personal experience and the nature of the case. Each of the five doctors, who had screened off space in the large examining room to ensure privacy, made the full examination of each child assigned to him.

If all the workers except the four volunteers had been paid, the cost would have been 56 cents a child. In this instance, however, the nurses and supervisors were all members of the cooperating agencies, so that the cash outlay amounted only to the fees paid the physicians, averaging 33 cents a child. In 1923 each examinee paid ten cents for the examination, and seemed to appreciate it more than in 1922 when it was offered free, and the Committee feels that 25 cents might well be charged in some communities. That the tests were really needed was proved by the results, which showed more than half the children examined had enlarged or diseased tonsils; nearly half had dental defects; and about the same number pediculosis; 17 per cent suffered from faulty posture and 12 per cent from cardiac difficulties; 8 per cent from defective vision or obstructed breathing; 6 per cent from defective hearing and 5 per cent from skin disease. These findings gave the basis for intelligent recommendation for summer care, and for follow-up before and afterward by the agency which sent the child.

Much the same sort of a system of centralized cooperative admissions and examinations for camps has been worked out in St. Louis by the Community Council, and also by the East Harlem Health Center of New York. In the latter instance, it was found that without the central registration 300 of about 2,200 children listed during the season would have had a double dose of joy while less fortunate playmates had none. This year East Harlem projects a new feature—a cooperative "scalp shop" to solve the ever-present pediculosis. Here, within twenty-four hours of departure, each child is to appear to receive treatment, if it is needed, while his mother learns about home remedies to be applied in case of later relapse.

Candidate for the Scalp Shop?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Certain People of Unimportance

By ALICE BEAL PARSONS

HIS paunch must be as difficult to carry as a bad conscience. Above it is a general air of pudginess, enveloped by comfortable, well-tailored clothes, and a mottled, freckled face under a straw hat known to every convention in Atlantic City. He abets you in your belief that he is prosaic, bounded by the County Court House and the Country Club, where he is always on the point of getting out of the duffer class of golfers. When, for instance, you lean from the car and ask him if Ascutney is not too beautiful for anything he grins and says, but what is it worth in dollars and cents, what can you make out of a mountain anyway, now if there were a coal mine hidden under its rocks— You would never guess that he treasures in his mind exquisite phrases as another man treasures diamonds on his wife's hands, and that when he looked from your guest room window this morning he murmured shyly something about jocund day standing tiptoe on the misty mountain tops. Under the flesh his features are delicately formed and there is a pungent savor in his sly, simple-seeming humour.

He does not forget that he was put to work in a foundry at eleven. When his oldest son throws away the college education offered him on a silver platter he looks quizzically at the smooth, contemptuous face. For himself he picked up his unexpectedly wide and precious familiarity with literature after he had done his stint of law reading, undertaken in turn only when the day's work was done.

He owes his election as judge to the G. O. P. and if he had lived in the South he would have owed it to the Democrats, for he wears his politics as easily as his clothes. Yet he is an honorable judge, poorer now that he is known as the town's leading citizen than when he left his growing practise to make his first run for office. He has a queer, outmoded respect for this office, a keen sense of the historic importance of great judges, and puts the same restrained and delicate zeal into his work which a painter lavishes on a picture.

He sits half napping on the bench, sluggish, heavy, yet the lawyers are on their guard with him. They know well the drawling witticism, the quick citing of precedent, as if all the decisions from Solon to Holmes were written clearly on his brain. They know too that in his twenty years of office he has never had a decision reversed, and so his docket is overcrowded.

Like so many others of his generation he has been caught in an evil spell. When he should be in his prime he is already old. With his appetite for life keener than ever, he is too weary to sit at the table. His great ambition, the State Supreme Bench, is actually within his grasp, but he is too weary to hold out his hand. Lifting oneself by one's own bootstraps carries its penalties. So he goes somnolently about among you, looking his last at the sky and human faces and the long rows of volumes on his shelves, peering out wistfully and shyly from a barrier you cannot see.

II

SHE reminds one of some of Turgenief's spinster aunts, is as opinionated and tolerant, as salty and loyal. Her features have not been swallowed up by her face, nor worn away by the slow dripping of time. Too many old ladies grow to look pathetically alike, but she retains the individuality of certain bold, strong peasant women.

From her twenty-fifth year when her father died leaving only a few thousands to his widow and five children, until her seventieth when the firm retired her on half pay, she worked in a dry goods, subsequently a department, store. At that time only one genteel calling was open to a penniless, refined young lady of the upper middle class who had been "finished" in an eastern school, the luxury of spinsterhood being reserved for women with independent means and those willing to spend their lives teaching other peoples' children. But there was a contrary streak in her. Perhaps the very baldness of the necessity for her marriage made her refuse it. And there was a touch of the bluestocking in her, not perhaps so alien to a frontier town of the 50's which knew its Emerson, Channing and Alcott, as it would be to the Dalton of to-day. She liked to read the diaries of English notables of the 17th century and had a witty tongue which curled into sarcasm when middle age had abundantly shown her the limitations of life in Dalton for an unmarried dry-goods clerk.

She was by nature democratic, incapable of thinking herself any better than the unlettered women among whom she worked. Consciously at first, and in time quite without sensing the difference, she began to adopt their cruder forms of speech, the homely tang of their phrasing, falling in Dalton's eyes out of her caste. But she never lost a certain distinction of bearing, a trick of wearing her clothes with the negligence of a fine lady, the straight line of her forehead, nose and chin.

At eighty, though time has mellowed her criticisms, she retains her keen sympathy for everything real, her humorous contempt for shams. She does not reserve this humor for the outside world and has managed to grow old without becoming eccentric or having her thwarted instincts burrow dangerously underground. This is not to say that there is anything mild about her or that she is without her crotchets and denunciations, but she is incorrigibly loyal to life and respectful of the differences in people. To pass the time she plays a canny hand of bridge, lends an attentive ear to the lecturers at the Woman's Club, reads all the diaries, biographies and books of travel she can find in the public library and gossips not a little.

Her sorrows and pains she keeps as strictly to herself as when at twenty-five she shocked Dalton by entering the ranks of "working girls." She has never leaned for support on the friends she has kept for fifty years or so and faces the ultimate impotence of age, the violence of death, as imperturbably as she faced the poverty of life.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

III

HE is at once the village buffoon and the village Shylock. To see him passing up and down the grandstand at the County Fair giving out rulers to advertise his hardware store, you would never guess that he had driven there in a Packard. In spite of his wealth, his twelve room house set in an acre of lawn, and his dandified son, he does not forget the methods by which he made his way. There is even on his small, delicate, intense face the same expression of assertive, almost defiant good-humor, with which in the days of his poverty he used to meet the jeering or facetious grins, so like these staring at him today, of the village children to whom he offered his ruler largesse, though now he is further supported by remembrance of the success of the son on whom he has spent so many thousand dollars, the consciousness, which he carries always with him, of that son's aloof, distinguished face.

His motions are quick and agile, unencumbered by any sense of personal dignity. Yet he feels himself superior to most of the men he meets. He knows them all, has had rather an intimate connection with many of them. The faint suggestion of a supercilious smile shows for a moment in his eyes when they rest on a farmer on whose property he has just foreclosed a mortgage. It deepens at sight of the man from whom he has finally succeeded in juggling away the majority of shares in a local canning factory. The white-clothed dignitary promenading royally down the center aisle delegated to him only this morning the details of a secret business coup.

The defiant, facetious pose of his head assures one that it matters nothing to him that no man of all these in the grandstand trusts him, though they deal with him of necessity because he has his hand on all the living business of the town, that he construes their wariness of him as a tribute to his greater business sagacity. He has made a fine art of doing the other fellow and is proud of his treacheries, being in fact an inverted artist who gets as much emotional satisfaction out of snaring another man in a disastrous business net as a painter derives from achieving some subtlety of line or shade that has obsessed him, or as his son secures from his manipulation of piano keys.

The son is sitting in the grandstand now, the focus of many curious glances from the townspeople who are chiefly concerned with verifying the white silk socks credited him by rumour, and as the father stops a moment at his side you are surprised to see how like each other are the two faces. Both have intense eyes set too close together and it seems only a superficial detail now that one pair are sharp and the other brooding. Both have too sensitive chins, too mobile mouths. Both reveal a spirit of proud, aloof indifference to the yokels about them, though one goes armored in the renown of his city successes, and the other hides his insolence behind the motley of a clown.

IV

HER squeezed up face with its nose hanging out like the spout from a little black teapot, looks as if it would always be sneezing out inadvertent, malicious gossip. So when she begins to tell you about the shabby domestic affairs of a man whom you had regarded before as a devoted scientist rather than a maladroit wanderer in the matrimonial woods, you are not surprised.

She believes that every mother should devote herself completely to her children, merge her life in theirs. She has liberal views, having lived much in the world, and a yellow stain on her fingers shows that she even smokes cigarettes, though she takes care not to shock Dalton by doing it in the wrong circles. She goes the length, when she is talking with a professor of sociology, of thinking of servants as human beings, just like ourselves, you know, and actually wouldn't care, if it weren't for what the neighbors would think, if her maid went in and out the front door. In fact she doesn't say a word when Sarah forgets to put on her apron when she answers the bell. Her work is just as important in its way as yours, she says she says to her children. She follows the political news in the papers and can converse on a variety of topics, instead of being confined to local gossip.

When she is alone she rehearses the clever things she said to the last people with whom she talked, wanders fussily about the house, running her finger over the baseboards to see if they have been properly dusted, and watches the clock, feeling that for the moment life has stopped. For she can endure only the imaginative portrait of herself which she paints for others, not the reality.

V

HE sits heavily in a rocking chair in the middle of the square room with its rough pine floor and walls. The glare from the oil lamp, to be supplanted when he "gets around" to having the house wired, falls on his grey, damp face, with its three days' beard and its nose starting out abruptly from hollow cheeks. For four months he has "saved" all the daylight, working from dawn until dark painting other peoples' houses, papering their walls, varnishing their floors. As he stares at the flies crawling over the dirty dishes on the red cover of the dining room table he calculates that if he can keep up this speed until cold weather stops the outside work, he will have saved five hundred dollars over and above his living expenses. If luck is with him and he can do as well for twenty years, he will have ten thousand dollars, like his father who owns his house and a mortgage on two others. His father's house, so different from this rough shack, has everything in it, hardwood floors, a bath-room, a furnace, a piano and radio outfit, but a young man has to be willing to wait for things, as he tells his wife when she wants him to buy a parlor suite.

She is nagging now at the baby who has stumbled sleepily against a chair, so he takes the child in his lap and rocks back and forth, looking down at the large pasty face, blank in sleep. As he rocks he plans what words he will teach the child to say to-morrow. At fourteen the boy should be through grade school and able to earn half-wages. Then he will take the little fellow into business with him, and perhaps together they will be able to have a shop and office on one of the side streets in town.

He is a republican, a prohibitionist and a church member. When he is not too busy he looks at the newspapers. He has read no books since he left school, but his wife, who was a teacher, sometimes brings dog-eared novels from the library.

His eyes move nervously about the room. But there is nothing on which they can come to rest. His thoughts move as nervously within the room of his mind, with its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

blank walls and its smooth curves on which nothing can catch. Then he sees the bed, and a motor impulse begins to run over his gaunt, lanky frame. He must get to sleep so that he can be up at five in the morning.

VI

HE is thin, a little bowed, loose-limbed, with humorous, pleasant eyes that have looked not on death but on annihilation. He walks with long, loose, falling steps and gazes curiously into the masks worn by passing people and at the planes and angles of the buildings on either side.

The brass band booming down the street brings a grin to one corner of his mouth. He knows how patriotism and nationalism are manufactured, and why. He is undeceived as to socialism. He still believes that a happier order of society may be evolved some millenniums hence, but not in his day. He has not the sort of devotion, or fanaticism, which throws away what there is of good in the present to gain a hypothetical better in the future. He has read history. He knows how many martyrdoms availed nothing. The rosy idealism of the Nineteenth Century and the beginning Twentieth is denied him. He envies Bazároff his naive faith in science. Something of romantic posing was attached, he thinks, to that old swashbuckling nihilism. The alimentary canal and the liver do not explain everything to him, but they confiscate many emotions. In art he is self-conscious and skeptical. Gusto is replaced by irony, or a nauseated contempt.

Behind his too-knowing eye is a hint of wistfulness, possibly regret that he should not have been born before all the cards were put on the table.

VII

SHE goes in for the picturesque, the unusual, and is dashing according to rule. When Parnassus on Wheels first came out, before everyone knew it, she said how charming it would be to get a cart with a sort of tent on it, painted a wagon wheel blue, and go up and down remote country roads selling books to the dear funny farm people. After seeing Anna Christie she said she'd just love to live on a coal barge and lie alongside wharves in busy harbors, or go crawling lazily day after day up some sunny river. She even went once, between luncheon at the club and tea at a studio view of a brand new rising painter, and looked out at the turbid, rushing water, minutely covered with tugs, schooners, fire-boats, dories, ferries, steamships, all rushing about her in a whirling confusion. She stood in the gale with both tiny dark hands clapped to the sides of her snug fur cap, her brown eyes dancing, the dark gypsy look of her girlhood seeming to emerge again from her too plump cheeks. The barges had the tidiest neat white cabins, she said, that looked just like the little farm cottages one used to see on the Cape before it was spoiled by all these automobiles and vulgar people, and some really had muslin curtains in their windows and green blinds.

Of course she rides horseback, a prancing animal who has been trained to look more devilish than he is, and she wears the most adorable garden clothes and keeps turkeys on her farm in the White Mountains. Turkeys are much more picturesque garnitures of mountain doorsteps than peacocks, she says, they have a salty, homespun flavor about them, like the adorable old aboriginal couple she found one day in a cabin at the end of an overgrown wagon road.

She reads voraciously, all the second-rate books published. Her taste for caviar precludes trashy things, and she is ignorant of the best. The walls of her house are hung with engravings of Lucas Cranach. Dürer may be more recherché, she grants, but he has been vulgarized by the undiscerning, you know. Old colonial furniture is one of her hobbies, and it fits in so well with the Cranach. Vivacity is her forte and sprightly conversation gushes from her.

But for all she is a charming woman, still beautiful. Her husband is a shrunken, diminished man who makes no rejoinder when she turns on him with "now Bob you always spoil things you know" and who has long ago given up hinting about babies, and her eyes show discontent. Living off the imaginations of others has made her spiritually emaciated and physically soft. She has never struck roots in the earth.

VIII

IF you are reading a book she wants to begin it at once, before you have finished. If you are going to the theater she suggests that she would like to go too. Because a college education is the thing to have, she works nights to get one, ploughing through Burke's Speech on the Conciliation of the Colonies in her shabby room, lighted by a gas jet without a mantle, from which she looks wistfully down, at intervals, on the jostling, colorful crowd of Rivington Street. Until she was seventeen her clothes were bought from the push-carts, yet seeing her you would say she put all her earnings on her back. She has an eye for distinction. Given two dollars by her mother, who doles out the family income, she can reproduce the hat for which her boss's private secretary paid fifteen. Her face is as rosy, her eyes as bright as if she had just come from her parents' native village in Austria. When she laughs her broad mouth opens wide, showing strong white teeth spaced a little too far apart. Last year she learned to row a boat and to swim, the lagoon in Prospect Park and the pool in her settlement house serving as scenic accessories. Having put those milestones behind her she thinks of taking up horseback riding this summer. On week-ends she hitchhikes to the mountains or takes her class of girls at the settlement to the shore. Among her friends she is known as being very peppy, the sort who is always getting up dances, excursions, theater parties.

Doubtless she has some inhibitions, but they are not apparent. She would seem unbelievably naive if one did not remember that no false pride or modesty oppose her avid desire for knowledge. Instead of wondering why you left your husband she asks you, disarming the impertinence with a guileless smile, and spreads the information without delay. When one day her desk banged shut unexpectedly, crushing one of her fingers, she found she must give way to some motor impulse, and so she laughed until the pain subsided. On thirty dollars a week she supports her invalid father and mother and two younger brothers. Fourteen dollars monthly secures three rooms on Rivington Street, and so this winter she was able to buy on the installment plan a victrola for her father and a second hand piano for herself. She is even rash enough to hope that her mother will let her cut in two one of the big pillows brought with their goods from Austria, to make cushions for the cot which she intends to cover eventually with green rep, just like other peoples'.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Psychiatry and Public Health

By LEWELLYS F. BARKER, M. D.

FOR human beings to be regarded as "healthy" their reactions must correspond to their biological needs. Their powers of adaptation must be congruous with the situations in which they find themselves. Their behavior must represent adequate responses to environmental stimuli. Their functional performance and endurance must be equal to the opportunities afforded and the demands made upon them in the business of living.

The problems involved in the production and maintenance of such healthy human organisms are those with which public health (in the larger sense) must be concerned. A program of public health that includes only the collection of vital statistics, the prevention of communicable diseases, the provision of a more wholesome physical environment, and the custodial care of the insane, the feeble-minded and the delinquent classes, very important as these matters are, will no longer suffice; the program must be gradually expanded so as to comprise such supervision and rational control of all the conditions of human life as will contribute to the increase of human happiness and efficiency.

Now it is precisely the task of psychiatry to concern itself with the reactions of the human organism as a whole (Adolf Meyer). Psychiatry is pre-eminently a science of human behavior, a special discipline that teaches us how to recognize and treat disorders of the powers of adjustment, a branch of knowledge that studies the feeling, the thoughts, and the strivings of those who are inadequately responsive to their environment in the hope of helpful therapeutic intervention. Psychiatry goes even further; one of its most important functions, perhaps its highest function, is to search out the causes of human maladaptations, to discover in nature or nurture the conditions that account for them, and by the application of the knowledge it thus gains, to prevent them.

The psychiatrist does not, like most laymen, think of insanity as a single condition, a state sharply separable (as for example the lawyer thinks of it) from sanity; on the contrary, his studies reveal to him the most diverse cognitive, affective, and conative disorders that, in their many combinations account for the whole gamut of the insane, the mentally deficient, the psychoneurotic, the delinquent, and the other socially inadequate. A few legislators, a few lawyers, a few judges, a few educators, a few industrialists, many social workers and perhaps more physicians have had their minds opened to modern psychiatric conceptions, have learned something of the diversity of form of mental disorders, of the times of life when they tend to become manifest, of their principal symptoms and signs, of the courses they follow, and of the ways in which they terminate. But others of these groups and the great mass of the people appear to be almost totally devoid of any real understanding of the significance of disorders of character and intelligence either for the well-being of individuals or for the health of society as a whole.

If the public fully realized how much insanity, mental deficiency, criminality, and incapacity for social effectiveness actually exists, and how easily much of it could be prevented, one cannot but feel that apathy would be displaced by zeal and that a vigorous prophylactic campaign through education and legislation would be peremptorily demanded. How many of our people know, for instance, that in the state of Massachusetts alone in the year 1920, some 395 per 100,000 of the population were being cared for at all times in institutions because of mental illness and that some 567 per 100,000 of the population in that state suffered from mental illness in that year (J. V. May)? Or how many of them know that in the same year in the country at large, some 232,680 patients were in federal, state, county and municipal hospitals because of outspoken mental disorders (Pollock and Furbush)? Or how many of them realize that the second examination of the first million recruits drafted in 1917 showed that 12% were rejected because of nervous and mental disease?

Dr. May (from data obtained from the Department of Commerce of the Bureau of Census) states that the expenditure for the maintenance of state and federal institutions for the care and treatment of mental diseases for 1915 amounted to over 36 million dollars; in addition the expenditure for the maintenance of institutions for criminals was over 21 million dollars, that of institutions for the feeble-minded over 3 million dollars, and that of institutions for epileptics over 1 million dollars. In other words in that one year the maintenance cost of the

The Challenge of the Franks Case

UNDER Chicago date lines, a tragic psychiatric case-record has been spread on the front pages of the newspapers. It has had a million readers where the ordinary case-history of the behavior clinic—quite as tragic, perhaps, in implication—has one. The annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at Atlantic City early in June afforded the opportunity for much informal discussion of the case by physicians who are working throughout the country for mental health. It was touched upon by Dr. Barker, emeritus professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins, in his address which will be published in full in the American Journal of Psychiatry. Here, by permission, are published excerpts which are of special interest to laymen, and show the need for underscoring the psychiatric factor in any rounded public health program.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

insane, the criminal, the feebleminded, and the epileptic in institutions amounted to more than 61 million dollars, whereas the maintenance of the tuberculosis hospitals of the United States for the same year cost only about 3½ millions.

In this connection it is difficult for me to understand the backwardness of our university schools of hygiene in establishing departments for the study and teaching of mental hygiene.

Why should there be any mental disorders? How is it that so large a proportion of our people suffer from maladies that involve the intellect, the emotions, and the will? What are the conditions that determine inability to make adequate adjustments to the circumstances of life? These and similar questions the psychiatry of our time is trying hard to answer. Hippocrates attributed "madness" to the effects of either phlegm or bile, the Romans to the enmity of the Furies, the early Christians to demoniacal possession; even many medical men formerly ascribed insanity to the influence of the moon. Later on, as the conception of insanity lost its unity, a whole host of physical and moral causes of insanity became listed. Only in our own time, with the rise of scientific medicine and of experimental biology, has any clearer insight into the conditions underlying intellectual and character abnormalities become possible. Even today we are scarcely past the threshold of an understanding of their etiology.

The progress in this direction now in the making is, however, very encouraging. Modern biology has demonstrated the influence of heredity on the one hand and of environment on the other upon the development of organisms, and has taught us to look not only upon their structure but also upon their behavior as the resultant of the interaction of both. Students of psychopathology by their objective and painstaking investigations have already gone far toward devising methods and valuing results that may sometime form the basis of a truly *interpretative psychiatry*. The world of mind—normal and abnormal—is gradually coming into ever clearer view. We should be very careful, however, not to assume a knowledge that we do not possess and not to plan practical health programs that are without either sufficient empirical or adequate scientific bases.

Fully as important as the growth of the science of psychiatry and of the possibilities for new applications is the putting into use, for the health of our people, of the knowledge we already possess. Though state and private hospitals for the insane have been doing excellent work in the treatment of patients suffering from the severer forms of mental disorder, though mental maladies are being better and earlier recognized than ever before by medical practitioners, though medical schools of the higher type are beginning to give their departments of psychiatry the personnel, equipment, and support that they need in order that medical students may be properly taught, and though the national and state organizations for mental hygiene started by Clifford W. Beers have during the past few years begun to stimulate popular interest in mental welfare, it must be admitted that practical efforts directed toward so-called "mental health" have lagged far behind those directed toward so-called "physical health" greatly to the detriment of the people.

In a country like ours, especially, in which there is perhaps the greatest admixture of races that the world has yet seen, it surely behooves us to see to it that the mentally superior stocks shall not be supplanted by stocks that are mentally inferior. As race-hygienists with biological training and understanding have made clear to us, the decay of a people composed of a mixture of superior and inferior hereditary stocks can be combatted either by diminishing the fertility of those who are below average capacity or by increasing the fertility of those who are above average capacity. Of the two methods, the latter is probably of far greater importance than the former, but the task of devising methods by which the capable can be induced to become adequately fertile is not an easy one. Certainly all projected legislation that deals with immigration and with taxation should be scrutinized for its possible eugenic or dysgenic influence.

I WOULD emphasize the importance of eugenics for public health because the majority of contemporary efforts have been directed toward euthenics (improvement of the environment) rather than toward eugenics. But euthenic programs are also exceedingly important and, since they are believed to be less vague and more tangible than eugenic proposals, popular approval and support of them can be more readily secured. The vast amount of work that is being done in prenatal hygiene, and in the hygiene of the infantile, of the pre-school, and of the school periods, is of the greatest value for the safe-guarding of mental health. Something has been done toward the supervision of mental health of the students in our universities as urged by Dr. Stewart Paton; that more should be done is well illustrated by the recent astounding confession of two university students, sons of wealthy parents, in Chicago, who kidnapped and murdered a millionaire's son avowedly to gratify their desire for a "thrill"!

That the courts have in that case to deal with a very serious psychiatric problem will be recognized at once by any one acquainted with the annals of psychopathology. Education in our schools, has hitherto, paid attention almost wholly to the cognitive faculties and has altogether too much neglected the affective and the conative functions. But education to control of the emotions and of the will is fully as important as education of the intellect; mental hygienists are performing a notable public service in bringing this fact to general attention. Children and adolescents must learn how to bear some things that are disagreeable; they should recognize that human life has its duties as well as its priviliges—that it involves something more than "having a good time." And besides a purposeful upbringing in families and schools, provision can and should be made for better vocational guidance, so that the chosen work of each person may be of a kind to which his inborn qualities are suited. Moreover, care must be taken to aid young people in the timely solution of inner conflicts (A. A. Brill), especially if those of schizoid temperament* are to be protected from mental disturbances that split the personality.

AN enormous field of fruitful work lies open in mental hygiene. Only through the hearty cooperation of psychiatrists with public health officials, with the medical profession generally, with many voluntary health agencies and with educators, legislators, social workers and industrialists can this work attain to the success it deserves in helping to ameliorate conditions in a world that is still defaced by all too much suffering and misery.

* Persons of "schizoid temperament" do not easily enter into sympathetic relations with others; they have a tendency to seclusion, to day-dreaming, and to wishful thinking; they shrink from facing frankly the realities of life.—L. F. B.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Neighbors

AT a time when General Dawes' work on reparations may be said to have inscribed his name second on the Republican ticket, it is opportune to note the less widely heralded part borne by an American social worker in the effort to unravel the most urgent social-economic problem confronting the world today.

Social surveyor, educator, expert of the general staff during the war, banker—before all these bicycle-racer, through all of these statistician, above all these prophet with the method of least squares tucked away under his mantle as an improvement on the divining rod—such is the equipment and experience which Leonard P. Ayres brought to the European tangle, as one of the three expert technical advisors to the American citizens committee invited to inquire into Germany's capacity to pay. The other two technical advisors were university men.

Ayres got into military and commercial statistics by way of statistics of education. He started out as a teacher in Porto Rico but shortly became superintendent of schools on the island and chief of the statistical department. After his experience there he went to the Russell Sage Foundation where he directed the departments of education and statistics and was a pioneer in the rapid spread of the movement for medical examination of school children. He did a little work on the side, all the way from market forecasting to gay forays in studying the methods by which manufacturers estimate the trade demands for sizes in shoes and collars. Nothing that concerned human variations and the flow of measurable units was foreign to his genius.

When the war came he took down his apparatus in one field and set it up in a new and emergent one, becoming statistician of the general staff. The wartime call to Washington and his subsequent call to the Cleveland Trust Company grew out of friendships made with Secretary Baker and with the late president of the bank, Fred. H. Goff, who was the creator of the Cleveland Foundation. Ayres while still with the Sage Foundation directed the Cleveland Foundation's survey of education in the Ohio city. As vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company in charge of statistical and research work, he has interested himself chiefly in such things as the course of prices, the prospects for building construction, the outlook for the automobile industry and the general quest for economic and industrial barometers; but as an officer of the Cleveland Foundation he has kept in touch with his old interests in social work. He had been shrewd enough to cultivate patiently for years a field which he knew possessed astonishing fertility, a field which with the development of the technical side of business was sure to ripen.

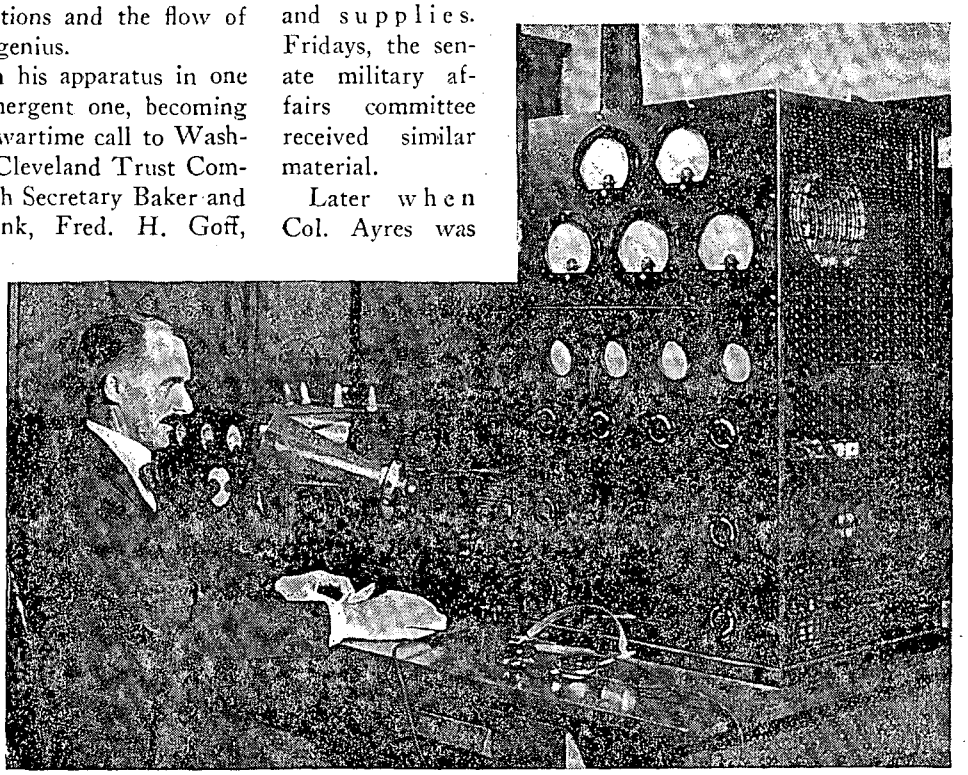
A year ago, Boston university followed up its earlier Ph. D. by conferring upon him the rather novel degree of Doctor of Commercial Science.

If there is one story which sticks closer to Ayres than another, it is his experience as a champion cyclist in the days when the bicycle was what radio is now. Probably the chief reason the story is so often recalled is the fact that you'd never guess it of Ayres. This harmless looking man of modest build once pedalled 256 miles over country roads in a driving rain for a gold medal, and he held the one-mile record on a six-loop track. The tale goes on to relate that his college enthusiasm for the bicycle threatened his studies, but it could hardly have threatened them overlong, because he emerged with the Phi Beta Kappa, so customary among statisticians.

But if the army examiners might have had to snitch a trifle in the matter of weight, Ayres bears with appropriate dignity the rank of colonel. He continues to hold it in the army reserve and is called down to Washington for the annual sessions of the war college.

His war-time program was as neatly ruled as one of his graphs. Saturdays, his bureau furnished a secret statistical report of forty or fifty pages to the secretary of war and the chief of staff. Mondays, the war council considered the statistics of men, munitions and supplies. Wednesdays, the maritime council perused his statistics of shipments of men and supplies. Fridays, the senate military affairs committee received similar material.

Later when Col. Ayres was



Col. Leonard P. Ayres, social surveyor, educator, business statistician

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

called to Chaumont to put on the work at G. H. Q., he prepared for 'Gen. Pershing every morning a tabulation showing the number of fighting men, their location, equipment, food and degree of training.

Somebody recollected this spring after Col. Ayres returned from Europe that he had been the only member of the Dawes committee who had belonged to the American commission to negotiate peace back in 1919. Reputations had been junked by the score in the six-year interval, but his had held.

When the Clevelander stepped off the steamer in late April, the first of the experts to return, he pointed to several shortcomings in the committee's plan, at the same time that he affirmed his belief that the plan was sound on the whole and ought to be adopted. His were the first criticisms, and in hidebound circles there were gasps and queries of "Does he know more than the committee?"

Americans, he said, ought to support the plan but at the same time to insist upon several changes; the German bank of issue should be on a gold basis; some method of deciding when Germany is in default ought to be provided; and sooner or later some decision of the total of Germany's debt must be arrived at. He even revealed that there had been differences between members of the committee and their advisors, and he accepted the customary consolation of the engineer, the assurance that the plans will have to be revised to make them work.

One of Col. Ayres' duties was checking over the amounts of German money held abroad, and he found that of an original $2,000,000,000 worth of foreign mark credits in German banks, by far the largest amount was held by Americans. The list was, he thought, a fair index of the degree of economic illiteracy in the different countries. In his investigations he found the credits entered in mountains of ledgers that had been hauled down to riverside warehouses where the rent was cheap. Their excavation was impossible and the search would have been fruitless had not the Germans painstakingly kept up running summaries of their transactions.

Technical Adviser Ayres' duties in Europe last winter differed very radically from those Col. Ayres performed in Washington and Chaumont during the war. Then he was measuring a moving attack; this time he was gauging a prostrate nation.

J. W. L.

Photograph by Underwood

Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau and president of the 51st National Conference of Social Work

THE same section of the country which produced William Jennings Bryan, William Allen White, Roscoe Pound and the "farm bloc" contributed Grace Abbott to the nation. Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, and president of the 51st National Conference of Social Work now in session at Toronto, in her own fashion Miss Abbott is characteristic of that Middle West which as never before is now dominant in the United States.

The Middle West is the old frontier and because it has never been industrialized it has never quite lost the old frontier spirit. It was first settled by migrants from the Eastern states and the political and social views which the pioneers carried with them are still potent in determining the character of their children and of their grandchildren.

Miss Abbott is a true daughter of this Middle West. A young woman, in the flush of early maturity, she is still able to remember the passion with which her people viewed the question of slavery. Much of the conscience of New England was transplanted to her Nebraska and it was a vivid influence in her own upbringing. To that was added the higher education and the prosperity which the last thirty years have brought to the great Mississippi Valley. In fact it might be said that the difference between the Middle West of populism and Bryan and that of Grace Abbott and William Allen White was effected by the increasing wealth and the spread of education recorded during recent decades.

But while it is necessary to remember the scene in which any drama is laid it would be a mistake to let the arresting significance of the region in which she was bred divert attention from an interesting personality. Coming out of Nebraska as a university student Miss Abbott landed at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

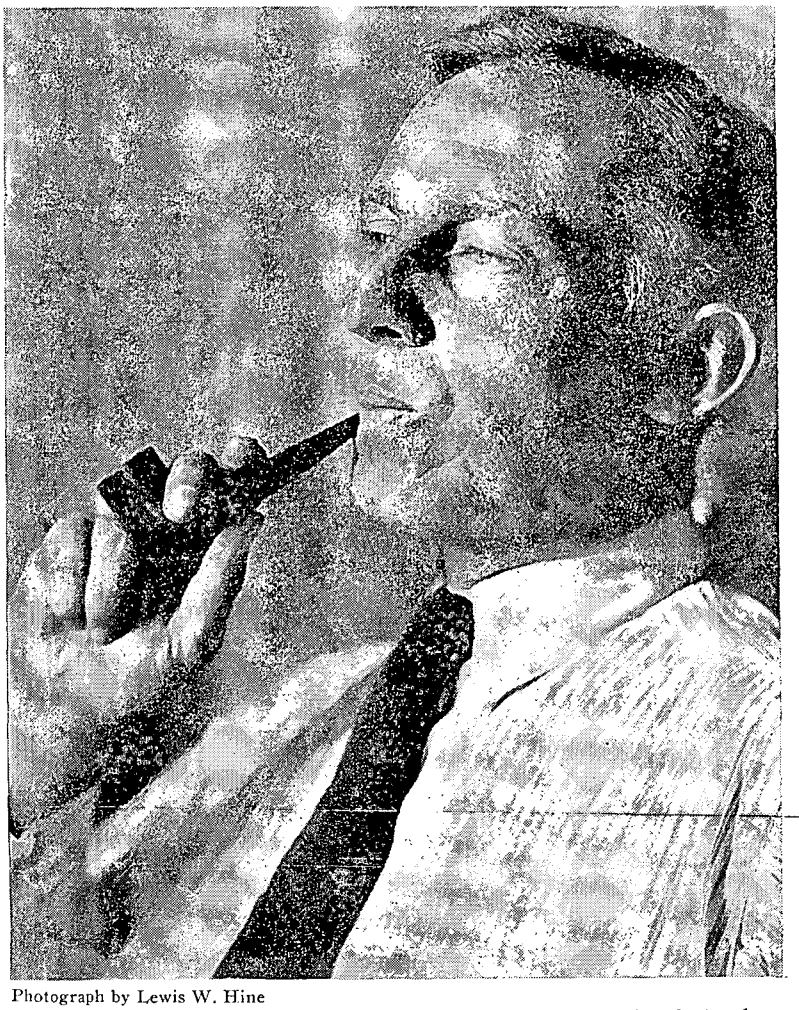
Hull House and almost immediately was absorbed by social work. She led a picturesque campaign to put a stop to the traditional exploitation of immigrants while she was still a student at the University of Chicago. Abuses which had grown up during a half century, petty forms of stealing the little accumulations of arriving aliens and the graver wrongs inflicted upon ignorant and bewildered men and women, were challenged and to a large extent stopped through her efforts. It would be difficult to find a better piece of constructive work in Americanization of the finer sort than that accomplished by the Immigrants Protective League of Chicago under her leadership.

When Julia C. Lathrop became the chief of the Children's Bureau and the enforcement of the first national child labor law fell to her, it was natural that Miss Abbott should have been summoned to act as her lieutenant. During the time this law was operative Miss Abbott administered it and when finally it was nullified by the Supreme Court she had ready a mass of material highly useful in persuading public opinion of the desirability of another law. High scholarship and an admirable talent for executive responsibility were displayed in her lesser office and consequently when Miss Lathrop decided to retire, her associate was the obviously fit candidate for the position of chief. Her service has now been distinguished by the passage of the Child Labor Amendment through Congress, a result in no small way of her own powers of persuasion.

During her term of office and even prior to it Miss Abbott has been the American representative on committees created by the League of Nations for the purpose of devising standards for the protection of women and children. In this field of creative statesmanship she has been an eminent leader. So it was very easy for the National Conference for Social Work (which had long looked askance at women executives and only elected the founder of Hull House to the presidency after 37 years of meditation if not prayer) to choose Miss Abbott as its next leader at the semi-centennial conference last year in Washington. She is one of four women to hold the post during the half century of the Conference's history—and three of them, Miss Addams (1910), Miss Lathrop (1919), and Miss Abbott (1924) have been of the Hull House group. Mrs. John M. Glenn of New York was president in 1915.

In listing the work Miss Abbott has done and the recognition accorded her, the tendency is to omit mention of the modest personality, the ringing oratory, the gay wit, the enormous zest in life and the varied interests which make up the charm of this energetic and clear-headed woman. And yet these are the things her friends know best and treasure most.

W. L. C.



Photograph by Lewis W. Hine

Arthur Gleason, whose name is given to the memorial scholarships at Brookwood Labor College

IN 1921, as a staff member of the Bureau of Industrial Research, Arthur Gleason prepared a small volume, "Workers' Education—American and Foreign Experiments," which was the first comprehensive study of the workers' educational movement in America. It was also as a member of the Bureau that the bituminous coal fields of Central Pennsylvania became his province for study, more especially from the point of view of the coal diggers themselves. The main object was to collaborate with the miners and their executives in the technique and application of scientific research to the problems of their industry as a public service. These activities brought him into close relation with John Brophy, president of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America. A close friendship sprang up between these two men which was productive of a series of pamphlets,—"Compulsory Information in Coal—A Fact-Finding Agency" and "How to Run Coal," which were published by the Nationalization Research Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, of which Mr. Brophy was chairman.

Announcement is now made that District Number 2 has appointed a director who will be employed full time in the promotion of workers' education. This is a notable advance. Moreover, as a tribute to the work and memory of their colleague who died last winter, the District Executive Board by resolution adopted at Clearfield, on June 10, named the two scholarships which it has established at Brookwood Labor College the Arthur Gleason Memorial Scholarships. This action of the miners will bring comfort and deep satisfaction to many of Mr. Gleason's friends who are in a position to know how ardently and unselfishly he gave himself to the cause of democracy as it was expressed in the labor movement. Their one regret will be that he is not here to receive this expression of appreciation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDITORIALS

THE Pueblo Indians have decisively won the second round of the controversy, now famous, which has raged around their lost lands. The bill sponsored by the Pueblos, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and various Indian societies, was passed unanimously by the Senate on May 13, and by the House of Representatives on June 5; the President has since approved it. By this legislation—which, interestingly enough, bears the name of Senator Bursum—machinery is set up by which the claims of squatters and settlers on Indian lands will be gone over; the more recent squatters will be ejected by government suits brought for that purpose; the Indians will be given an independent right to bring their own suits to eject other squatters if they so desire; and the United States recognizes and will pass the Indian claim to compensation where it appears that the government did not adequately protect the Pueblos' rights in times past. As a result the Indians will probably recover some of their lost lands, and will be paid for most of the rest.

This represents real progress. The first round ended in the spring of 1923 with a stalemate. In that year the first Bursum bill—for which, by the way, Senator Bursum denies responsibility on the ground that he introduced it merely at the request of the then Secretary of Interior Fall—had been beaten; a substitute measure (known by the name of Senator Lenroot as chairman of the Public Lands Committee) which was held to be equally vicious, died as the session ended; but the relief legislation introduced on behalf of the pueblos never even reached daylight. The second round began as inauspiciously as an altruistic fight can—with a general row among the friends of the Indians, in the course of which some people who should have known better put their personal quarrels above the welfare of the Indians they sought to serve, and refused even to enter a conference aimed at working out a general policy. Both factions came before the Senate Committee on Public Lands this year with their various proposals; the Indian Bureau submitted the old Lenroot bill and stood pat. There followed a lawyers' conference under the guns of the Senate Committee, negotiated under difficulties by the attorney representing eighteen of the twenty Pueblos. Out of this conference came the third Bursum Bill—now passed—which sets up the machinery above described. The Pueblos have fairly in prospect now the economic basis upon which alone they can maintain in some degree of purity the civilization which has made their life famous.

This is not to say that the job is finished. Land disputes involving fifteen thousand people and several hundred square miles of territory are not ended by a mere act of Congress. The machinery for solution is provided; it remains to work that machinery industriously and intelligently. The Indian protagonists cannot honestly leave the matter until they have made sure that the Pueblo Lands Board, created by the new Act, files its reports, secures recovery of land, and awards appropriate compensation. After that they can write "finis" on the matter of the Pueblo Indian lands; and can endeavor to profit by past mistakes in handling future campaigns.

NO sooner was the Pueblo land question on the road to settlement, no sooner was the famous "dance order" pronounced a mistake, so far as the Pueblos were concerned, than the attack on the Indian's universe was made in a new place. Commissioner Burke has recently issued an order to the pueblo of Taos ordering the surrender to the school authorities of two boys transferred from the day school to the Indian *kiva* for the purposes of religious instruction. Compulsory education among the Pueblos is a recent affair. In many of the tribal villages, until a few years ago, only a certain proportion of the children have attended school, and there has never been any serious attempt to interfere with the immemorial Pueblo custom of training two or three boys every year intensively in the moral discipline, unwritten law, tradition and religion of the tribe. The training, carried on by the elders and priests in the *kiva* or Pueblo church, is, as the scientists testify, both rigorous and noble. Social students testify that it makes good Indians, versed in the nourishing law and love of earth, strong in spiritual virtues which the white man's material-progressive trend is likely to disdain or crush. This year is, from a layman's standpoint, comparable to a retreat from the affairs of the world, including tribal affairs of a mundane sort, in which the Indian boy through prayer and study accepts his destiny.

The withdrawal from school the Indian Bureau has officially condemned, but the Council of Taos, backed by the Council of all the Pueblos, has in respectful terms definitely refused to obey the order. The Pueblo leaders say that they do not wish to shorten the schooling of their boys. They merely wish in a few cases to interrupt it for a year's period, which may be made up for at a later date—and they claim their rights to religious liberty under the treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo. Whether or not the Pueblos have a legal case, their deep moral tribulation is evident, and it is a point which the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior might well yield, as a matter of administrative wisdom. This business of making an Indian into a tenth rate white man against his will is a sorry one for a government with the dignity and power of the United States to carry on in the twentieth century. Jews and Catholics are allowed their religious holidays and retreats; why should we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

deny the Indians their birthright, even if it claims a year from the three R's? A year to an Indian, be it remembered, is as a day to the rest of us.

THE passage of the San Carlos Irrigation Project Bill, and its signature by President Coolidge, is an act of long delayed justice to the Pima Indian tribe and, incidentally, the result of missionary statesmanship. More than 50 years ago Dr. Charles Cook began his work in Arizona among the Pimas. At that time he could have been arrested for having no visible means of support. By his devotion, patience and perseverance he gradually built up a great parish. During the past fourteen years, his successor, the Reverend Dirk Lay, has added the social emphasis to the deep spiritual note which Dr. Cook put into his ministry. Dr. Lay has trained the Indians to be better farmers. Under his leadership they have developed a high degree of agricultural skill and have taken many state prizes in cotton and corn growing contests.

But during the past five years these Indians have had crop failures due to shortage of water. Farming is possible only by irrigation, and the white settlers along the upper part of the Gila River have been diverting this water to their own uses so that there has been little left for the Indians. The Pima farms have been reduced to barren and desert land. This has brought not only discouragement but the threat of actual starvation to the Indians, who, being wards of the government, could not protect their rights through the courts.

The San Carlos Irrigation Project, providing for an expenditure of not exceeding $5,500,000 to build the San Carlos Dam and make possible the irrigation of some 40,000 acres of Indian land and 40,000 acres of land outside the Reservation, was the only practicable solution. It was recommended by government engineers and by the national organizations interested in Indian welfare. But its passage by Congress was by no means assured; in fact there was every chance that it would be buried in committee.

Thereupon Dr. Lay left his church and went to Washington. For four months he camped on the trail of senators and representatives, buttonholing them in the lobbies, persuading their constituents to write letters to them and using every other legitimate means to make Congress see the human need and the social justice that lay behind the bill. Until the last two weeks of the session there was still doubt as to whether it would ever see the light of day. But his persistence won out. The bill has passed. He has proved the wise as well as consecrated friend of his Pima parishioners.

INTELLECTUAL cooperation among nations goes zigzagging along in much the same way as any other attempts at internationalism. But it was rather a shock to read, in the announcement of the coming meeting of the International Mathematical Congress in Toronto from August 11 to 16, that "Germany will not be represented, that country having been barred by a resolution of the other members." The news item adds that mathematicians from almost all the other countries of Europe will be present and that the conference will be held under the auspices of the University of Toronto and the Royal Canadian Institute. One turns hastily to find what work the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations is doing and finds them pushing steadily ahead. At present the committee is urging the organizing of national committees in the various countries through which the Geneva committee could work. Over seventeen countries have responded and it is understood that the United States will have such a national committee. Dr. Robert Millikan is the American member of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation and several other American educators are members of subcommittees. An appeal for funds for the purchase of books and instruments, the publication of scientific works, the endowment of travelling and other scholarships has been sent out by Professor Henri Bergson, chairman of the committee, "to all those who feel concerned at the grave crisis through which the intellectual life of the whole world is now passing."

WHEN the New York State Charities Aid Association undertook to study exhaustively the history of 910 children whom it had placed out and who have now grown to maturity, so that some estimate of the success or failure of their development is possible, it attempted to answer disinterestedly and scientifically a number of questions which have more often been left to guesswork and sentiment. The heartening results are briefly presented on p. 382.

Out of a cluster of minor investigations—too numerous to be summarized in Miss Ross's article—one has an interesting bearing on the question of institutional care which Miss Deardorff discussed at length in Who Pays the Piper? (Survey Graphic, April 1924). A comparison was made between two small groups of children, one of 111 who had spent five years or more in an orphanage before being placed in a family, and another of 97, similar in age and family background, who had gone from their own homes into foster homes without an institutional interval. In their ability to profit by formal education and to make social adjustments, the children who had remained in their own homes until they were placed out—wretched as the majority of those homes were—showed a marked superiority. While it must be remembered that orphanages of the period covered by this study had seldom profited by the freer types of organization and more individualized educational programs which characterize the best institutions today, this scrap of evidence must be added to many others which point to the superiority of homes for children over children's homes.

READERS from Canada, Mexico, the islands of the sea and foreign parts generally, also from the voteless District of Columbia, and from the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Virginia

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

may skip these paragraphs. Readers from the other 42 states are reminded that they may share, if they wish, in the effort already under way to secure ratification of the child labor amendment to the United States Constitution during the year 1925. If 36 out of the 42 legislatures which will sit at some time during that year approve the amendment it will then become part of the constitution. If it becomes part of the constitution Congress will then have the power to extend to children in the backward states the protection against exploitation which they already have in the forward states. It may not do as much as that; the possibility that it will do more is a very remote one.

This present summer is the time when aggressive friends of the amendment hope to prepare the way for the campaign and give it momentum. Already the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare has taken steps to arrange a conference of interested organizations in that state. The Consumers' League is working with the League of Women Voters in New Jersey to reach and interest voters there. In Massachusetts the amendment has already come before the legislature, which voted to place on the ballots at the election next fall this question: Is it desirable that the General Court of Massachusetts ratify the following amendment to the United States Constitution? This is not a binding referendum, but an official straw vote. It gives those who support the amendment in Massachusetts an opportunity to put themselves on record, and the result should have no small publicity value when the open season for legislation begins.

WHILE 530 senators and representatives are off splashing each other in the old political swimming-hole, the rest of us, looking over their vacant desks, have a chance to see just what was done and what failed to get finished up at the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress. There is a good deal of legislative litter there. Some of it will be cleared up when Congress reassembles in December; more will be swept aside, next March, into the limbo which waits for campaign promises, congressional oratory, and forlorn legislative hopes.

In fields to which The Survey gives especial attention, decisive action was taken on two matters of the first importance. The child labor amendment was approved by both houses and is now in the hands of the states for action (see The Survey, March 15, 1924, p. 673; June 15, p. 342). A new quota law regulating immigration, superseding the 3 per cent law of 1921 and 1922, was passed, was signed under protest by the president, and goes fully into effect on July 1 of this year (see The Survey, June 15, 1924, p. 339). Just before the session ended a joint resolution was passed which admits permanently four specified groups of aliens who had been admitted temporarily in excess of quota during the current year. The group to which most attention was paid consisted of the wives and children of aliens who were themselves admissible because of their profession or because they were returning from a temporary visit abroad. These wives and children came in under favorable decisions of the lower courts, which were subsequently overruled by the Supreme Court, and but for this resolution would have been deported. At the request of Commissioner Husband (see The Survey, Jan. 15, 1924, p. 381) the sum of $1,200,000 was voted for patrols on the Mexican and Canadian borders to prevent the illegal entry of aliens, and $326,000 was appropriated to make changes at Ellis Island.

AMONG the other scattered papers we find records of action—or inaction—on these assorted bills:

THE FEDERAL SERVICE—Reorganization of federal bureaus again approved by joint congressional committee; has not come to vote in either house. Lehlbach bill to dissolve Personnel Classification Board (see The Survey, Jan. 15, 1924, p. 377; March 15, p. 677) passed by House, reported favorably by Senate committee, has not come to vote in Senate. Bill to increase compensation of postal employes (Survey, April 15, 1924, p. 78) passed by both houses, vetoed by president.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—Fitzgerald bill to establish workmen's compensation for private employes in District of Columbia reported favorably by House committee, has not come to vote in either house (Survey, April 15, 1924, p. 81).

LYNCHING—Dyer bill to make lynching a federal offense reported favorably by House committee, has not come to vote in either house (Survey, Oct. 15, 1923, p. 99; Nov. 15, p. 232).

BIRTH CONTROL—Cummins-Vaile bill to remove contraceptive information from the category of obscene matter in the mails had joint hearing before House and Senate committee, was not acted upon by either, has not come to vote in either house (Survey, March 15, 1924, p. 679).

INDIANS—Acts to protect the land rights of the Pueblos (Survey, Aug. 1, 1923, p. 467) and to restore Pima farms through irrigation (p. 421, this issue) passed and signed by president.

PARKS—Act creating permanent park commission for District of Columbia and authorizing appropriation passed and signed by president (Survey, May 15, 1924, p. 215). Two bills offered by Senator Walsh of Montana which, friends of the parks believe, threaten the integrity of Yellowstone Park were held in committee without report. Interior Department appropriation bill, passed and signed, carried provision for purchase of Bright Angel Trail in the Grand Canyon by the United States (Survey, April 15, 1924, p. 76).

In foreign affairs this was a do-nothing Congress. The world court program of President Harding and President Coolidge got no further than a favorable vote in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations—not on the court as it exists, but on a substitute plan offered by Senator Pepper. The proposed appropriation of $10,000,000 for the relief of German women and children was approved by the House, but the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations voted against it. Senator La Follette's motion to discharge the committee, which would have permitted a vote on the appropriation in the Senate, was defeated.

HEALTH, like many of the other desirable goods of life, comes in the long run to a question of neighborhoods, of families, of individuals. The Children's Welfare Federation of New York City, that remarkable clearing house of efforts to safeguard the children of the metropolis, centers in its committee rooms the plans and policies of scores of varied organizations. Realizing, however, that it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is in the field, and at the point of the family and the individual child that these good offices become concrete and complete, the federation has recently announced that it will go out into the field itself, by organizing a series of neighborhood health conferences in each of the city's fourteen districts, at which workers and any other persons interested in health may meet to discuss their common problems and undertakings. It is planned to hold at least four conferences a year in each district—and more, if they are needed,—and for the start at least there will be no formal speeches but discussion of an announced topic. The first of the conferences, for example, will consider the problem of providing more efficient maternity service through joint effort, and of formulating the relation of baby health stations to children's clinics. The project offers a means of carrying over into the field of actual work the kind of coordination and cooperation which has already proved itself in the executive aspects of health work.

IN these days of huge war debts and high taxes, with their appeal to the pork-barrel instincts of the lower order of politicians, the almost forgotten slogan of efficiency and economy in governmental expenditure comes like a fresh breeze from the sea. Every taxpayer takes a deep breath and heaves a sigh of relief with each downward revision of the tax schedule. But economy and efficiency are not merely a matter of book balances in the office of the public treasury. There are times when thrift in expenditure may, from the point of view of social economy, be essential extravagance—may throw the balance of human values into the red.

President Coolidge's veto of the bill passed by Congress to increase the wages of postal employees is a case in point. In disapproving the bill the President declared that "government extravagance must stop. The people are paying all that it is possible for them to pay." To taxpayers that statement has an exhilarating sound. But a communication which we have received from the brother of a rural mail carrier suggests that in the case of the postmen it may be a penny-wise statement. The President makes the point that the bill passed by Congress ignores the real need for a differential in favor of postmen in large cities and industrial centers. Rural mail carriers, he suggests, are already amply compensated. Has not their allowance been increased since 1907 from $709.52 to $1849.52? Accepting the implication that the whole of these eighteen hundred dollars plus goes to the rural mail carrier, no tax payer could be justly criticized for rejoicing over a veto protecting him from such governmental extravagance as would increase the rural carriers' wages beyond this apparently generous amount.

But there is another side of the picture which comes out in the communication referred to.

> My brother [it runs] is a rural mail carrier. His route is 30 miles long by actual measurement but he is obliged to cover nearly 40 a day in the service of Uncle Sam. Some of the roads are in deplorable condition — seas of mud in bad weather. He receives a total salary of $1800 a year. Out of this he must pay the running expense and upkeep of his car. This item alone is around $1000 a year leaving a balance of $800 a year as compensation for his services. The rural mail carriers were asking for an allowance of four cents a mile toward running expense and upkeep of their cars. It was a modest request and thoroughly reasonable. Congress passed it.. The President vetoed it.
>
> In human terms I know what this veto means to my brother and ten of thousands in similar positions. Their homes will have to go without necessities as well as comforts. The children will not get their chance at even a high school education. For fathers and mothers who had great dreams for their children's future it will mean hopes deferred and aspirations strangled.

Obviously true efficiency and economy in public expenditure are not entirely a matter of record on the books kept by the clerks in the Treasurer's office. Where thrift in dollars and cents is secured by depriving public servants of the essentials of a civilized life it takes the salt out of the slogan.

IN England the appointment of official policewomen came as a result of the magnified and pressing social problems of the war. They served in training camps, munition factories and the large railway stations. Their work was well received, and they have now made for themselves a definite place in the normal processes of law enforcement.

Commandant Mary Allen of this British Women's Auxiliary Service, who has been in the country lecturing and conferring with leading policewomen, has a striking story to tell of an unusual piece of work in the occupied area of Germany. The condition of women there was so abnormal and distressing that to an alarming extent the distinction between the "respectable" girl and others had been broken down. There were the complicated problems usually associated with the presence of an army; there was unemployment and disorganization resulting from the occupation of the Ruhr and passive resistance. It was felt that policewomen might relieve the situation.

Early in 1923 Commandant Allen was invited by the British War Office to go to Cologne and see what could be done. After investigation she recommended the appointment to Cologne of British women police in uniform and with full powers, and suggested that in collaboration with German social workers, she should select a few German women who, by working with the British policewomen, would be trained for similar service of their own. The report was accepted. Since July, 1923, six members of the Women's Auxiliary Service have been working in conjunction with the military police in Cologne. Three German women trained during this time have now been taken over by the German civil police. The effort is to make as few arrests as possible and to get the woman out of whatever difficulty she is in. When detention is necessary the girl is sent to a "home" instead of to the police station as formerly. A German physician is in attendance; a careful medical examination is given the detained woman and necessary treatment follows.

Throughout the experiment close and friendly cooperation between the German and English authorities has been maintained, and the conditions affecting young women in the British occupied area have been much improved. An effort has been made to extend the work to the French region, but without success; the work in the British zone can therefore be only effective.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Housing Was A Simple Problem!!

The Only Overhead Expense Diogenes Had Was His Lantern

In New York, A. D. 1924, It Is Not So Simple

But

Co-operative Home Ownership is One Way Out

The Bedford Barrow Co-operative Apartments

in Greenwich Village

are genuine, non-profit co-operatives.

Thirty-five apartments; 4, 5, and 6 rooms

Initial Investment	Monthly Charges
$1,230 to $2,400	$50 to $100 (approx.)

Each Year

The net monthly charges decrease
The member's investment increases
The member gets interest on his investment

Floor Plan and all Particulars can be obtained from

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
Room 411 70 Fifth Ave.
Phone: Chelsea 0432

Pres. Cedric Long 1st Vice-Pres. Franklin C. Wells, Jr.
Sec'y Harry Rappaport 2nd Vice-Pres. Helen L. Alfred
Treas. Adolph Wirkkula

Affiliated with

THE CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

have got on well with their petitions for a large Fund to build a fireproof Rosary Hill Home at Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., for destitute cancer cases, of all creeds and nationalities. $111,000.00 has been received in the last three years, and $59,000.00 has been expended in excavating, some building and furnishing of a first portion of the Home to hold 25 of the men and women already harbored in the old wooden Home; and $200,000.00 is needed to build the main fireproof Home for 100 persons. When it can be done depends upon the quick or slow response in donations of those who compassionate deplorable needs. Our first two large wards, with small rooms and kitchen, laundry and large well, are praised as a most cheerful and convenient beginning, on the fine hill adjacent to our present wooden house, occupied by our patients (numbering 45 or more at a time) for the last 23 years. All is warmly endorsed by doctors for the many windows and large spaces. For the peace and pleasure of these destitute invalids the piping for funds must go on, for no money is received from our poor; so do not, we implore, withhold the precious $1.00, nor the occasional meteor, a big sum, from a charity that cancer makes necessary today.

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O.S.D.,
Treasurer.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

HOW A SHOP COMMITTEE CLEANED CLEANED UP A COMPANY TOWN

(*Continued from page* 403)

sewage disposal plant on the ground nearby. The smell was objectionable he said, "but that ain't the the worst of it, there's mosquitoes flying around there already as big as bats, and it's no wonder we have malaria in this town."

The appeal of the Board of Operatives to the State Department of Health brought down hosts of state investigators upon the town. Patients were examined, maps drawn of affected areas and reports submitted. The end is not yet for investigations have revealed that malarial conditions exist in several counties, and means are being sought to rid the state of this entirely preventable disease. But industrial democracy in a small village started the ball rolling, and the workers stand ready to give it another push if the movement should stall in the mazes of political democracy of the state.

I ONCE heard an amateur reformer declare with great vehemence that "what we need is to put teeth in the Golden Rule." I am convinced, however, that what the world needs above everything else is to put *eyes* in the Golden rule. Men and women adopt humane and brotherly attitudes when once they become acquainted with the real conditions which surround the lives of others. Employe representation offers a channel through which it is possible to renew direct contact between the human beings whom we call Labor and the human beings whom we call Capital,—to put *eyes* in the Golden Rule.

A workers' committee was recently informed that increased pressure was to be brought to bear upon it to raise the rents in a small village which has been placed under "industrial democracy." "That's all right," they said, "we do not blame the stockholders in a way for wanting 6 per cent on their investments in the houses, but let them come up here first and go around the property with us and see for themselves what it means to live in a company house—it would be better yet if they were to live in a company house for a while. We don't believe there would be much more talk about raising rents."

If such a personal contact test were to obtain for all holders of industrial stock, I wonder how much longer it could be said that "the infant mortality rate is highest in industrial towns" or that "added to the privations (of the poor) in cold, poorly furnished rooms, is the grim condition of illness which almost invariably increases in proportion to their lack of money." If absentee stockholders could see the unnecessary number of babies who sicken and die in industrial communities, if stockholders could become eye witnesses of the cruel tragedy of some preventable industrial accident—the silent procession to the home of the unsuspecting widow, if through more widespread, more effective types of industrial democracy, we might put eyes in the Golden Rule so that all might more truly understand, I am sure that the heart of the stockholder would respond in a more effective brotherhood for those who toil. Representation for the workers in industrial management is a healthy principle. It will tend, if effectively administered, to open the eyes of the owners of industry and to result in a general elevation of the levels of the public health.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DOES FUNDAMENTALISM OBSTRUCT SOCIAL PROGRESS?
I. THE AFFIRMATIVE

(*Continued from page* 390)

He believes in a living God, who has things to say to this generation that former ones were not prepared for. He is willing to put aside the good for the better.

The modernist faces forward, the fundamentalist, backward.

Such is Fundamentalism. Its formative principles are the literal, uncritical belief in the inerrancy of the ancient literature contained in the Bible and unquestioning acceptance of the traditional doctrines and creeds supposed to be founded upon it.

What then shall we say of the relation of Fundamentalism to social progress?

CAN there be social progress where there is no religious progress?

Is the temper of mind that is in bondage to tradition adequate to deal with the new problems that are continually confronting an advancing civilization?

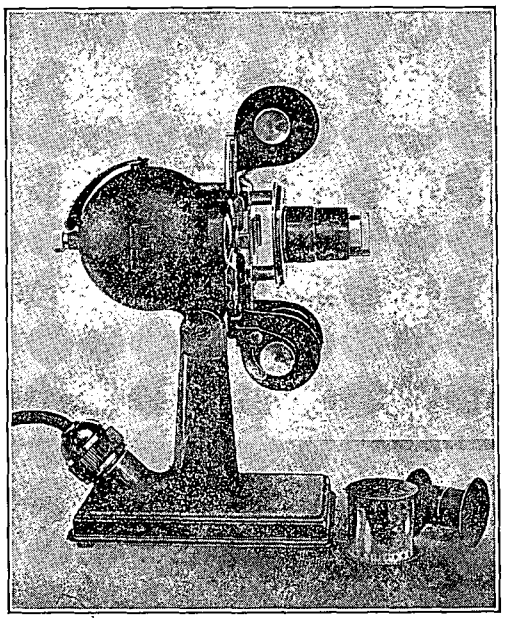
Is a religion that opposes science capable of holding its own with a religion that is in cordial alliance with science, that glories in all the revelations of God that the progressive study of His universe keeps adding to human knowledge?

Is it to the fundamentalist or the modernist that an agonized world will look for help in the betterment of its lot? Which type of religion is better calculated to appeal more attractively to the youth of mankind, to those who have survived the holocaust of the late war and their younger brothers just growing up? A famous Frenchman has recently said, "If human civilization is still to be saved, it can only be through the energetic awakening and alliance of the young people of the world, who sweep from the path of progress the monstrous idols of the past, the poisonous prejudices, the tyrannies, the lies. It is the young who carry in themselves the faith in the future and who want the sufferings of the old world to be destroyed and a new world, happier and better, to arise."

AND so we have on the one hand the Fundamentalists with their desperate emphasis on "points" of doctrine, tithers of theological mint, anise, and cummin, laboriously straining out gnats and swallowing camels, with their low view of human nature and, if they are premillenarians, (which no modernist can be) their gloomy belief that the coming days are to grow darker and darker, that the hope of social progress is a mark of unbelief, that the world must go from bad to worse till Jesus comes riding a white horse, His garments drenched with the blood of his foes, to set up His supernatural kingdom in Jerusalem.

On the other hand stand the Modernists, fellow-workers with God, indispensable cooperators with Him in the glorious task of bringing about the gradual triumph of His cause, first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear.

Theirs is undaunted faith in the progressive regeneration of society, the doing away with war, poverty, degradation, servile subservience to authority, exploitation of man by



Now Recognized as a Power for

SOCIAL PROGRESS

THE Brayco Projector, introduced only a few months ago, is already recognized as a new force of vital importance in social progress. It has solved the perplexing problems of visualizing social work to the people of America, and of establishing a medium of exchange of information and methods among social organizations and their clientele.

Brayco will be at the National Conference on Social Work in Toronto June 24th to July 2nd. There delegates may see and judge for themselves the value of Brayco's contribution. Brayco will be used in the exhibits of social organizations and to illustrate papers read in section meetings. It will be in continuous demonstration in connection with the publicity exhibit in Knox College.

Edward M. Barrows, Director of the Social and Educational Service of Brayco, will be at the King Edward Hotel throughout the conference and can be consulted on the preparation of films and special uses for Brayco in the field of Social Endeavor.

What BRAYCO PROJECTOR Is

A simple, practical still-picture projector, using small strips of standard size motion picture film instead of heavy glass slides. Weighs only 4 pounds and attaches to any light socket. Projects pictures clearly and sharply from 5 by 8 inches to 8 by 10 feet in size on any wall, floor or ceiling.

Price, $25 Complete, ready for use.

For further particulars, fill out coupon below and mail to

Social Service Department
Bray Screen Products, Inc.
130 W. 46th St., New York.

Please send further particulars of the new
BRAYCO PROJECTOR

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Britain and America

THE English-speaking peoples circle the globe. A close, friendly accord between them is of the utmost importance to the peace and well-being of the whole world.

In honor of the British Empire Exposition now being held at Wembley, England

OUR WORLD

The Magazine of Understanding

devotes its July number to the British Empire and the relations of Britain and America.

This unusually attractive issue will be profusely illustrated and will contain, among other numerous features, the following important articles:

THE BRITISH EXPOSITION
By Robert Wilberforce

A striking description of its scope and significance, fully illustrated with latest photographs from Wembley and from the British lands represented there.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AS A TRADE LEAGUE **By Charles Hodges**

A graphic survey with special reference to American interests.

SURPLUS WOMEN **By Ethel M. Smith**

A story of the 2,000,000 surplus women in Great Britain as a result of the war.

EUROPE'S NEW LINE-UP
By Arthur Bullard

The meaning of the French and German Elections.

WORLD FICTION—
Today's Best Stories from All the World.

---------*Get Acquainted Coupon*---------

S.G. 7-24

OUR WORLD, 9 East 37th St., New York City

You may send me the July and August issues of OUR WORLD. If I do not say "discontinue" within thirty days, you may enter my subscription for one year, and bill me for $3.00.

---

man and all the various ills that have cursed humanity as the result of ignorance and misunderstanding of what true religion really is.

Social progress, the emancipation of man, the Kingdom of God cannot wait another two thousand years to see whether the Fundamentalist type of religion can do any better in the future than it has in the past.

Modernism, which may be described in a word as the religion *of* Jesus as distinguished from the religion *about* Jesus, is yet to be tried.

The fate of the world hangs upon the result.

II. THE NEGATIVE

(*Continued from page* 392)

propaganda under the guise of "character-building" in monopolistic public schools. Under these circumstances, it has come about—paradoxical though it may seem—that one of the chief defenders of American liberty is the Roman Catholic Church. Catholics and "Fundamentalists," despite their immense differences, are at least agreed, in America, in their insistence upon the right of voluntary association; and such insistence is the very foundation of civil and religious liberty. To *persuade* Catholic parents to send their children to non-Catholic schools is no doubt in many cases wise; to *force* them to do so, no matter how high the motive of the compulsion, is tyranny. The end, we hold, does not justify the means, and violation of sacred rights will in the long run, through the retributive justic of God, bring ruin.

THE last objection to historic Christianity is that it is doctrinal rather than practical. There is so much misery in the world, it is said—so many crowded tenements, so many starving children—that there is no time to engage in theological or historical discussions about the death and resurrection of Christ. This objection, we are constrained to believe, betokens a singular narrowness of mind. It seems to be assumed that the Church has to choose between examining the basis of her faith and relieving the physical distresses of men. As a matter of fact she ought to do both. Neglect of either one will certainly bring disaster. And today the danger lies altogether in the neglect, not of the physical, but of the intellectual and spiritual task. The truth is that the present age is characterized by an unparalleled intellectual and spiritual decline.

The growth of ignorance—certainly in America and probably elsewhere as well—is appalling; poetry is silent; and even the appreciation of fine and noble things seems almost to be lost. Certainly a generation that follows Mr. H. G. Wells in his contemptuous neglect of all the higher ranges of the human mind, or deserts Milton for Van Loon, can hardly convince any thinking man that it is an infallible judge of what is beautiful or good.

We do not therefore seek to evade this last objection, but we meet it squarely in the face. We are opposed with all our might to the passionate anti-intellectualism of the Modernist Church; we refuse to separate religion sharply from science; and we believe that our religion is founded not upon aspirations but upon facts. Of course if the intellectual defense of our faith causes us to neglect our duty to the poor, we have made ourselves guilty of a great sin. And in that case may God pity us and set us back into the pathway of duty and love! But relief of physical distress, important as it is, is not all that the Church has to do. And

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

even that task, we believe, cannot be accomplished if we neglect the intellectual basis of our faith. False ideas are responsible even for the physical evils in the world; the machinery of the world's business will not perform its task if we neglect the soul of man; the best of engines will not run if it is not producing a spark.

THUS we maintain that far from being inimical to social progress, "Fundamentalism" (in the broad, popular sense of the word) is the only means of checking the spiritual decadence of our age. Some men are satisfied with the thought of the time when the physical conditions of life will so be improved by the advance of science that there shall be no poverty and no disease, and when vain aspirations will so be conquered by reason that death will lose its terrors and men will be able to part from their loved ones without a pang. But would such a rule of reason represent an advance over the present state of mankind? For our part, we think not. The deadening of spiritual aspirations and the abolition of individual liberty may bring about a diminution of pain, but they will also bring about the destruction of all that makes life worth while. We do not for one moment discourage the relief of distress and the improvement of the physical condition of the race; indeed these things have obtained their real impetus from the "Fundamentalism" of the past. But if these things prove to be all, then mankind will have sunk to the level of the beasts.

The process of decadence has been going on apace, and it is high time to seek a way of rescue if mankind is to be saved from the abyss. Such a way of rescue is provided by the Christian religion, with its supernatural origin and supernatural power. It is a great mistake to represent us who are adherents of historic Christianity as though we were clinging desperately to the past merely because it is old, and as though we had no message of hope. On the contrary, our eyes are turned eagerly to the future. We are seeking no mere continuation of spiritual conditions that now exist but an outburst of new power; we are looking for a mighty revival of the Christian religion which like the Reformation of the sixteenth century will bring light and liberty to mankind. When such a revival comes, it will destroy no fine or unselfish or noble thing; it will hasten and not hinder the relief of the physical distresses of men and the improvement of conditions in this world. But it will do far more than all that. It will also descend into the depths—those depths into which utilitarianism can never enter—and will again bring mankind into the glorious liberty of communion with the living God.

PETERSBURG, PLUS

(*Continued from page* 409)

more than 25 years. While his working funds increased only about 25 per cent, service contacts of the board of health in new ways increased 1,000 per cent, he reports, in the first year of the health center. It is all but impossible today to tell where the city health service stops and voluntary efforts begin; the citizen who needs help turns in at the inviting doorway and gets what he needs, often without knowing the source. The united effort of public and private agencies has borne fruit: (*Continued on page* 430)

How Foster Children Turn Out

A Study and Critical Analysis of 910 Children Who Were Placed in Foster Homes by the States Charities Aid Association and Who Are Now Eighteen Years of Age or Over

By the State Charities Aid Association

Investigation and Report made under the direction of

SOPHIE VAN SENDEN THEIS

Foreword by HOMER FOLKS

Price One Dollar

Published by

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

105 East 22nd Street, New York

Dr. Charles E. Jefferson's

NEW BOOK

Five Present-Day Controversies

INSPIRATION—THE VIRGIN BIRTH—GENESIS—THE CREED—KU KLUX KLAN

"How dare we turn our backs on questions like these?" Dr. Jefferson asks. "They are being asked everywhere. They are among the most practical questions of the hour. They cannot be ignored." Dr. Jefferson faces them broadly, tolerantly, fearlessly, in this timely, illuminating book. $1.50

F. H. REVELL CO.

New York, 158 Fifth Ave. Chicago, 17 N. Wabash Ave.

American Labor Year Book 1923-24

Labor Conditions — Workers' Education
Trade Unions — Labor Banking
Labor Disputes — Cooperation
Labor Politics — The Internationals
Labor Legislation — Labor Abroad
Court Decisions — Labor Directory

"A veritable encyclopedia on trade union and labor political movements throughout the world"—Robert W. Bruère.

548 Pages Cloth, $3 Postage, 15 cents extra

Add 10 cents on checks on banks outside New York City

RAND BOOK STORE

7 East 15th Street New York City

Funds for Hospitals

Institutions, &c.

In the last 25 campaigns conducted by the Elizabeth Rudyerd Currier Organization *more than $2,000,000 has been obtained in excess of the amounts sought.* Write for plans, endorsements and terms to

Elizabeth Rudyerd Currier Organization

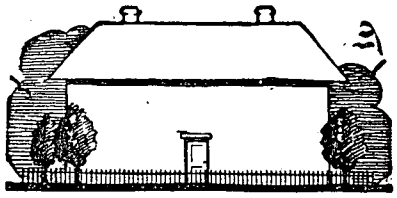
ESTABLISHED 1913

Room 927, Canadian Pacific Building
342 Madison Ave., New York

SPEAKERS: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Bibliopole



"A home without books is like a house without windows"

HIMEBAUGH & BROWNE

471 FIFTH AVE. OPP. LIBRARY.

If you cannot come to our store send for our catalog

Dr. Crothers says:

"When I picked up his realistic story of his own adventures in social service I had a real thrill" (page 405 of this issue).

He refers of course to Uncle Aleck's moving autobiography—

Adventures in Social Welfare
By Alexander Johnson

The book is as rare as a day in June, or as the genial and robust author, who has had a hand in almost every form of social work since those dim times when social work went tiptoeing about in a pious desire to do good to the poor.

It may be had of the two bookstores named at the top of this page.

Or, by mail, postpaid, of the author, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., or

Book Department
The Survey
112 East 19 Street, New York

Earn $25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary, details Free. Press Syndicate, 964, St. Louis, Mo.

SHAKESPEARE—How many questions could you answer on Shakespeare? Play the game "A Study of Shakespeare." Instructive and entertaining. Best game out! Price 50 cents. The Shakespeare Club, Camden, Me.

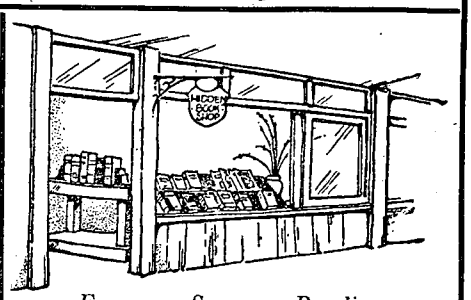
Tea Room Management
In our new home-study course, "COOKING FOR PROFIT." Booklet on request.
Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

Vacation Is that Time!

A WOODED island in Puget Sound with a view of both Mount Baker and the Olympics, trying to swim in icy water, crabbing and clamming, and unlimited time to read—these made up my most perfect vacation and I have never regretted the groans of the old fisherman at the weight of my book-laden trunk. I read at leisure the Boswell I'd sampled at college and devoured all of George Meredith, forgetting entirely the English seminar for which it prepared me. That summer and a week in the country last winter with Pepys' Diary are such outstanding memories that I am apt to become impatient with customers who load up with recent fiction for vacation reading. The latest detective story may be ideal for a night on the train or for a week-end, but for a longer period I recommend something more leisurely and worth while. There are thousands of readable and yet permanent books that are just crying aloud for attention. Everyone has at least one such book that he has meant to read "sometime." Vacation *is* that time. My own desire is to re-read "Cloister and the Hearth" now that it has been attractively re-issued. One of my customers has just started away with all of Melville's novels, while a family who will go abroad next year is spending this summer at the beach with a group of books on England and Wales.

"Jean Christophe" in its entirety, the "Forsythe Saga" or "Buddenbrooks" are my conceptions of vacation reading—Parkman for the Adirondacks, Tomlinson's "Sea and the Jungle" for ship-board, Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" for the ranch trip. There are thousands of "old stand-bys" just clamoring to be taken along, so why, oh why! waste precious vacation time on trash.

ROUMANA MCMANIS.



For your Summer Reading
THE HIDDEN BOOK SHOP
74 Broadway—New York City
will send you
slightly used Recent Fiction for
$1.10 each.

PERIODICALS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

GREATER MEXICO. J. M. Bojarano, Editor. Published weekly by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Inc., Woolworth Building, New York City. Contains fresh, interesting accurate, valuable information on Mexico. Sample copy free.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

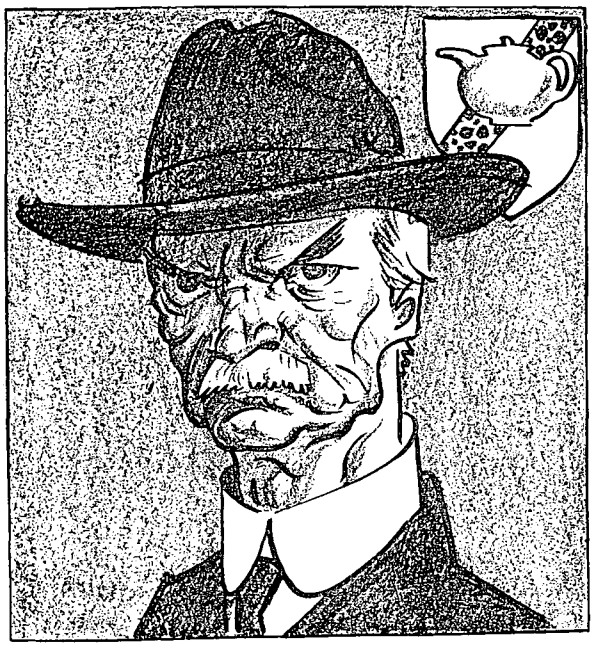
THE EXPENSE ACCOUNT BOOK, simple, adaptable, provides for budgeting and yearly balancing. Approved by N. E. Savings Division of U. S. Treasury. Price 25 cents. Mailed 28 cents. Published and sold by W. E. & I. U., 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, describes home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5778 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

REPARATION. Part IV, Proposals for Settlement; Part V, The Dawes Report. World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. Price 5 cents each.

"Home-Making as a Profession"
Is a 100-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home study Domestic Science courses, fitting for many well-paid positions or for home-making efficiency.
Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The True History of Teapot Dome

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana

The Chairman of the Committee investigating the transfer of the oil leases, gives his own story of the episodes and clues leading up to the inquiry and the exposure of public officials. An important historical document.

THE TRIUMPH OF RELATIVITY
Archibald Henderson

The second article in the debate: "Is Einstein Wrong?"

A DOZEN DEMOCRATS
Homer Joseph Dodge

A series of literary miniatures, humorously characterizing the men who are most in view for the nomination at the coming Democratic Convention. Illustrated with special drawings by Cesare.

FOUR YEARS of EQUAL SUFFRAGE
Edna Kenton

Showing what influence the votes of women have had on American politics, local and national.

WOMEN IN WASHINGTON
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman

From Dolly Madison to Alice Roosevelt Longworth with incidental comment on the Senate investigations and other matters.

THE MENACE OF AIRCRAFT
Howard Mingos

A startling glimpse of the progress of aeronautical science, with illustrations by the author.

CAN A CATHOLIC BE PRESIDENT?
Martin Conboy

The President of the Catholic Club of New York and prominent member of the American Bar Association discusses a very timely question.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE
A symposium

Three Harvard professors—astronomer, biologist, and metaphysician—, combine their wits in an effort to illuminate the eternal mystery.

THE CORN-BELT RENAISSANCE
Weare Holbrook

Diverting and timely satire.

Other features:

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF DOSTOEVSKI---II

MAKING GOVERNMENT SAFE
A. Washington Pezet

THE LITTLE FRENCH GIRL
Anne Douglas Sedgwick

THE
FORUM
for July
Edited by Henry Goddard Leach

All News-Stands 35c or Send $1.00 for the next 5 issues

If you demand fundamentals, the best comment and authoritative information on topics of the day, if you enjoy humor that is subtle, fiction that is crisp and clean,—if you long to read works that are distinctive, original, which possess rare literary quality, then THE FORUM is the magazine for you.

Fill in, tear off, and mail the coupon now.

THE FORUM,
247 Park Avenue,
New York.

Enter my subscription for 5 months, beginning with the June issue; (I enclose $1.00. (Foreign $1.30.)

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

SM-6-15

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

School of Social Work
Simmons College

Courses in:
Children's Work
Family Welfare
Medical Social Service
Psychiatric Social Work
Community Work

Affiliated School: *Training School for Public Service* for those who are planning to enter city, State, or national departments.

Address
THE DIRECTOR,
18 Somerset Street, Boston, 14,
Massachusetts

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL
of
SOCIAL AND HEALTH WORK

Completes in June, 1924, its fifteenth year as an organized, independent training school. Its standards and facilities have steadily advanced, keeping full pace with advancement of professional requirements. In new quarters, under the same roof with many of the exceptionally effective agencies whose cooperative interest has distinguished the School from its beginning, a still larger opportunity for progressive training is assured to its future students.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 15th
SIX WEEKS INSTITUTE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
OPENS JULY 7th

Departments of
Social Case Work Social Investigation Community Work
Public Health Nursing

Address inquiries to the Registrar.
NEW SOCIAL SERVICE BUILDING
311 South Juniper Street Philadelphia

PETERSBURG, PLUS

(*Continued from page* 427)

in three years the general death rate decreased from 19.12 to 15.39, the white death rate from 14.07 to 12.10; the Negro death rate from 25.60 to 19.85; the infant mortality rate from 189 to 93.75 per 1,000 births; the Negro infant mortality rate from 248 to 143.58. One factor in the improvement among Negro babies is the vigorous work which has been done to train Negro midwives and to prevent untrained women from practising. An early unsuccessful attempt to maintain a tuberculosis sanitarium has somewhat hampered the fight against this disease, and industrial conditions are unfavorable. But Dr. Martin told me proudly that for three years there had not been a single death from tuberculosis except among cases previously detected and known to the clinic, and the mortality record last year was the lowest in the city's history—not half that of ten or fifteen years ago.

This is a story of social integration; not a piece of general municipal history. It is unnecessary to call attention here to the paving of long-unpaved streets, to the extension of the sewage system and the abolition of more than a thousand privies, to the standardization of city purchasing and accounting. Such achievements are common in city-manager cities and not unknown elsewhere.

It would be foolish, moreover, to intimate that Petersburg has solved its social problems. It has just begun to tackle them intelligently. Charity in the churches and case-work of the modern sort alike fall short of dealing with the underlying handicaps of long hours and low wages. There is more tuberculosis than there ought to be, more than the average in the state, more than there might be if employment were steadier, wages larger, food more plentiful. And there is Battersea—the backwash of an industrial failure. Here are white families once supported by the cotton mills which are now abandoned. The workers too have given up the fight, and form a forlorn and pauperized group, the despair of all Petersburg's social agencies.

PETERSBURG is a long, long way from the millenium. But it is going somewhere. The Red Cross plans a nutrition clinic as its third demonstration; there is talk of a psychiatric clinic, building on the admirable foundation already laid by Dr. William Francis Drewry, until recently superintendent of the Central State Hospital just outside the city. There is a conscious looking-ahead to the next step—and the next—which is an impressive evidence of city-mindedness.

Petersburg has developed socially at an astonishing rate because it had unity and leadership. To claim the progress of these two years as the personal achievement of Louis Brownlow, who has now become city manager of Knoxville, Tennessee, would not be quite fair, though his individual leadership was without doubt one of the greatest single factors. To claim it as a necessary corollary of city manager government would be still more inaccurate. It is probably true that this system, more than the older forms of administration, not only releases the individual capacity of the executive for public leadership, but provides a channel through which the community can get what it wants from its own government. But it cannot create either leadership or an appetite for progress. Petersburg was moving ahead. It had enough initiative to experiment with city manager government, and enough imagination to call to office a man who recognized certain values which city officials—including city managers—often overlook. It was on its way toward greater community responsibility and increasing team-work. It found that the city manager stimulated and considerably accelerated these tendencies. Practically all the key positions in its rejuvenated city government were held by men long in office. There were not many new brooms: old ones were set to work together and in new ways.

The experience of Petersburg seems to demonstrate that the city managership gives a man who had a broad social outlook an exceptional opportunity to rally the best strength of the community behind an intelligent program of action. What Petersburg itself thinks of it may be judged from two facts: at the election of April, 1924, the entire council which had selected and supported Mr. Brownlow was re-elected for a second four-year term; and the city managership has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Drewry—an eminent psychiatrist, one of the founders of the Virginia State Conference of Social Work, a prime mover in health and social progress throughout the state, obviously a man who can and will lead the city into further growth and achievement along the lines it has already marked out for itself. City manager government is no panacea: it produces no effects automatically. But as a focus for community integration—given the right community and the right men—it has challenging possibilities.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHILDREN WHO HAD A SECOND CHANCE
(*Continued from page* 385)

irresponsible or shiftless individuals of inferior capacity or inferior character, or those who are incapacitated. A much smaller group, 26, were considered "on probation," not in the legal meaning of that term, but in the sense that they had committed some offense against the accepted standards of law or morality and their future was uncertain. Twenty are in institutions; in prisons, reformatories, state hospitals, and institutions for the feeebleminded. The remaining 47 have managed to keep out of the hands of the law, but they have showed a bad attitude, used dubious methods of earning a living, have adopted low standards of morality, or have been actively and openly anti-social.

WHY have some of these children survived the most damaging conditions to develop into competent adults, while others, with apparently as good or better a start, have failed? In an attempt to suggest some tentative answers, a correlation was worked out between the successes and the failures, and their family backgrounds, their foster homes, their age at placement, their ability to take formal education (estimated from school records). All the findings were corrected by statistical formulae to throw out the distinctions which might be due merely to chance.

Surprisingly enough, no demonstrable difference could be found in the proportions of the capable and incapable subjects in relation to the kind of foster homes.

CORRELATION OF KIND OF FOSTER HOMES AND CAPABILITY OF SUBJECTS WHO HAD ONE TYPE OF HOME ONLY

	Total	Type of Home		
		Superior	Good	Mediocre
Capable	486	55	386	45
Incapable	118	13	97	8
Total known	604	68	483	53
Unknown	78	7	65	6
Total Group	682	75	548	59

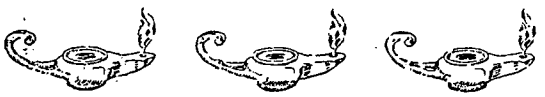
In the more complex environment, more had been demanded of the children, but more also had been given to them. In the more meager reaches of life, judged by their own standards, they proved themselves capable to just about the same degree, "of managing themselves and their affairs with ordinary prudence."

Even more amazing is a similar discovery as to the relation between family background and the success of the subject in later life.

CORRELATION OF FAMILY BACKGROUND AND CAPABILITY OF SUBJECTS

	Total	Kind of Background			
		Bad	Mixed	Good	Unknown
Capable	461	278	48	34	101
Incapable	156	113	12	7	24
Total known	617	391	60	41	125
Unknown	76	44	5	3	24
	693	435	65	44	149

"In so far as the general broad question of capability or incapability is concerned," the survey stated, "our study shows that children coming from good background are not capable in a significantly larger proportion than those coming from bad or mixed back- (*Continued on page* 433)



Opportunities open to trained workers in the field of social research are steadily increasing. — — — Students with special qualifications for this kind of work and interest in it can prepare for positions as teachers of social statistics or as statisticians, field investigators or research workers in federal, state and municipal government departments or on the staffs of local and national voluntary social agencies. The Courses in *Social Research* are given by Kate Holladay Claghorn. A description of the courses will be sent upon request.
The Fall Quarter opens
September twenty
ninth.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital

Department of Medical Social Service

Theory: Organization and Administration, Biological Social Science, Preventive Medicine, Psychology, Mental Hygiene, Dental Hygiene.

Practice: Practical Work in Organization and Administration, Assigned Work in Specialized Clinics, Field Work.

Theory and Practice Courses parallel each other, thereby giving a thorough working knowledge of specialized clinics and their interrelationships in hospitals, industrial and civic organizations.

Courses begin June 1 and October 1.
Lectures in single courses may be taken.

For information address
THE DEAN, 309 EAST 20TH STREET

RECREATION TRAINING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO

800 So. Halsted St. (Hull-House), Neva L. Boyd, Director. Professional training for men and women. One year and two year courses. Recreation, Physical Training, Play Writing and Production, Stage and Costume Design. Extension Department: The services of a trained recreation specialist are available for institutes in towns, cities. Summer Camp School July 28—August 30. Catalog.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION—Headquarters, 532 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Administrative Offices, 370 7th Avenue, New York. Herbert Hoover, President; L. Emmett Holt, M.D.;* Livingston Farrand, M.D.; Thomas D. Wood, M.D.; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Vice-Presidents respectively; Corcoran Thom, Treasurer; Philip Van Ingen, M.D., Secretary; Edward M. Flesh, Comptroller. To promote health among children from conception to maturity—this to be accomplished through cooperation with parents, doctors, nurses, teachers, and other health workers; by dissemination of scientific information and teaching methods in schools, through conferences, addresses, pamphlets, publicity material, and a monthly magazine, "Child Health Magazine."

* Deceased.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $3.00 includes "The Country Life Bulletin."

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE HARD OF HEARING—Promotes the cause of the hard of hearing; assists in forming organizations. Pres., Dr. Harold M. Hays; Field Secretary, Miss Betty Wright, 1601—35th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, executive secretary; 370 Seventh Ave., New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement: to advance sound sex education: to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases: to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. A national civic movement for promoting citizenship through right use of leisure. It will, on request, help local communities work out leisure time programs. H. S. Braucher, secretary.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—305 W. 98th Street, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, president; Mrs. Harry Sternberger, executive secretary. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Organized in 1908; 20 constituent Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, exec. sec'y. Committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer Service for College Students, Laura H. Parker, exec. supervisor.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 30 Protestant denominations. Rev. Chas. S. Macfarland, Rev. S. M. Cavert, general secretaries; 105 East 22nd Street, New York.
Commission on the Church and Social Service—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, executive secretary; Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, research secretary; Agnes H. Campbell, research assistant; Inez M. Cavert, librarian.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—First appointed 1854, located New York City 1866, incorporated 1883. Headquarters office, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Tel., Vanderbilt 1200. Branch offices, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver. Chairman, James M. Speers; treasurer, B. H. Fancher; general secretary, John R. Mott. The Committee maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for service in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Associations at home and abroad.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42nd Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIC SECRETARIES—Walter T. Arndt, president, New York; Robert E. Tracy, secretary, 313 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. Purpose—To provide contact and interchange of ideas and information among professional secretaries of civic organizations. Annual meeting held with National Municipal League.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration, children's codes. Studies child labor, health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC.—Charles F. Powlison, general secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Originates and publishes exhibit material which visualizes the principles and conditions affecting the health, well-being and education of children. Cooperates with educators, public health agencies, and all child welfare groups in community, city or state-wide service through exhibits, child welfare campaigns, etc.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE—Dr. William H. Welch, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, med. dir.; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, nervous and mental disorders, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, criminology, psychiatric social service, backward children, surveys, state societies. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $ .25 a year.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd Street, New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Grace Abbott, president, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Parker, secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-first annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Toronto, Canada, June 25th to July 2nd, 1924. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS—Executive office: Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; national headquarters: Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, executive secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. An organization interested in the promotion of child welfare, adequate legislation for women and children, closer relation between home and school.

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary. Promotes legislation for enlightened standards for women and minors in industry and for honest products; minimum wage commissions, eight hour day, no night work, federal regulation food and packing industries; "honest cloth" legislation. Publications available.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS—Robert A. Woods, sec'y; 20 Union Park, Boston. Develops broad forms of comparative study and concerted action in city, state and nation, for meeting the fundamental problems disclosed by settlement work, seek the higher and more democratic organization of neighborhood life.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—Member, National Health Council—Anne A. Stevens, R.N., director, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. For development and standardization of public health nursing. Maintains library and educational service. Official Magazine, "Public Health Nurse."

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE—315 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. To obtain progressive legislation for physical education. Established at the request of a committee created by the United States Bureau of Education; 35 national organizations cooperating. Maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.: Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—Anna A. Gordon, president: Headquarters, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. To secure effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, to advance the welfare of the American people through the departments of Child Welfare, Women in Industry, Social Morality, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Americanization and other allied fields of endeavor. Official publication "The Union Signal" published at Headquarters.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE—To secure representation for all. C. G. Hoag, sec'y, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia. Membership, $2.00, entitles to quarterly P. R. Review.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Child-Helping, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

VOLUNTARY PARENTHOOD LEAGUE, INC.—19 West 44th Street, New York City. Mary Ware Dennett, Director. Aims to correct laws regarding birth control information, and to promote better parenthood. Actively working for passage of Cummins-Vaile Bill now before Congress.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.

Hospitals and Institutions

in layout and plans should give expression to the latest medical and social practice.

Advice on plans and operating problems made available through

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUREAU OF CONSULTATION
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Director
289 Fourth Avenue, New York City

To explain the Visiting Nurse to the public

is the mission of a striking popular double series of cartoon sketches and unusual articles—the kind newspapers will print when you are raising money.

The Studio of Stella Boothe, 310 East 18th Street, New York City, will send samples gladly.

CHILDREN WHO HAD A SECOND CHANCE

(*Continued from page* 431)

ground." The children with a good background, however, showed greater ability to profit by formal education than did those with a mixed heritage; and those with mixed background were superior in this respect to those whose family record was bad.

"Kind of care," on the other hand, did make a real difference. "Kind of care" was not necessarily related to "kind of home;" it implied a sympathetic and intelligent relationship, rather than material advantages, and apparently it bore fruit in the better development of the children who profited by it. It is a difficult factor to measure, but it is clear that when excellent care was given more of the children developed into capable persons.

The age at which the child was placed was of great significance. There was a marked contrast between the results with the children placed before five and those older:

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT

Percentage Comparison between 271 Subjects Placed under Five Years and 526 Subjects Placed at Five or Over.

	Placed under 5	*Placed over* 5
Capable	86.0	72.6
Incapable:		
Harmless	8.1	12.8
Harmful	2.6	7.6
On probation	1.8	4.0
In institutions	1.5	3.0

This is connected also with the fact that the adopted children made a better showing. A family who took in a young child was more likely to adopt him, to give him every advantage that could have been managed for a child of their own, and to establish the permanent and understanding relationship which made for his best development. The children who were placed before they reached the usual school age showed also a superior ability to take formal education.

SEVERAL findings stand out clearly.—In-so-far-as-can be learned these children have gone as far in school as a similar unselected group; there is nothing to indicate that their background or training has caused them to be inferior in health. More than three-fourths of those whose careers can be traced have made good in their own ways.

In their development the important factor was not a good background, which only a handful could claim, but an understanding relationship in the foster home. The children who were known to have notoriously immoral parents showed no higher degree of immorality than the others; even the children of mentally deficient parents showed an amazing closeness to the records of the others in their ability to make social adjustments, though their ability to take formal education was clearly less.

"There were potentialities within these people which revealed themselves only under certain conditions," the framers of the survey conclude. "We would certainly not say that anything could be made of any child—that a favorable environment could produce any kind of development desired, but rather that our study leads us to believe that there are tremendous latent powers within an individual awaiting development, and that under favorable conditions these powers may be developed and directed toward accomplishment. . . .

"We are under the impression that the primary condition of successful development lies in the kind of relationship which grows up between the child and his foster parents. Undoubtedly the child's adjustment to his foster family governs to a significant degree his adjustment to society, and his adjustment to his foster family has less to do with their standards of comfort and their place in the community than with their human qualities and their understanding."

Did it pay? Here were a thousand children, only a score of whom had what one could fairly call a good background and origin. They were put in the care of plain, simple, understanding folk. They made good. Is it pouring water into a sieve? These thousand children answer *no*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display advertisements, 25 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Want advertisements, 8 cents per word or initial, including the address or box number, for each insertion, minimum charge, $1.50. Discounts on three or more consecutive insertions. Cash with orders. Copy for the next issue should be in by July 2nd.

Address Advertising Department — **THE SURVEY** — New York City 112 East 19th Street

WORKERS WANTED

PUBLIC Health Nurses wanted for child hygiene and tuberculosis work in both city and county districts. Part of work under Milbank Health Demonstration. Salary $125 monthly, plus traveling expenses. State age, education, nursing training, and experience; also give references. Onondaga County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, S. A. & K. Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

JEWISH Worker capable of directing girls' department of Philadelphia settlement. State age, education and experience. 4773 SURVEY.

WANTED, a Field Secretary to solicit funds for a Pennsylvania organization dealing with juvenile delinquents. Only those who have had experience and can produce results need apply. Address, President, 515 Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIRECTOR of evening boys' gymnasium in New York settlement, beginning October 1st. 4867 SURVEY.

WANTED: Head case worker (assistant secretary) in city of 70,000. Must have had training in school of philanthropy or its equivalent and practical case work experience. Social Welfare Society, Lincoln, Nebraska.

WANTED: In Eastern city, Jewish case work supervisor, capable of training workers and able to make effective community contacts. 4694 SURVEY.

WORKER, capable to direct girls' activities and clubs and assist headworker in New York settlement. State experience and references. 4868 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED BOYS' WORKER for New York settlement in September. Afternoons and evenings or evenings only. State education and experience. 4869 SURVEY.

FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

are available October 1, 1924,

at

EAST SIDE HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,

to young women wishing to fit themselves for responsible positions in social settlement or community work.

Definite training under expert supervision in neighborhood surveys, group activities and work with adult immigrants of many nationalities.

Address,
EAST SIDE HOUSE,
540 East 76th Street.

HELEN HART, Head Worker — SARA LIBBY CARSON, Director of Training

WORKERS WANTED

Wanted at THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, Dobbs Ferry, New York, young, enthusiastic, educated, married couples without children, with vision to train for executive positions in child caring institutions, starting as cottage masters and matrons at fair salaries with maintenance. Excellent opportunities for advancement to right parties. For further information, write Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

WANTED: Case Supervisor with experience in all phases child-placing. Episcopalian preferred. Salary $1800 to $2000. Large Eastern city. 4866 SURVEY.

WANTED, one or two young Jewish women, college graduates, for working scholarships in family case work. Half time work and half time instruction in Pennsylvania School of Social Work. Two years agreement at $800 per annum. Write to Jewish Welfare Society, 330 S. 9th St., Philadelphia.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

WANTED: Matron mother to superintend a home for thirty young business women. For particulars write Mrs. Theo. Fishel, 1728 East 115th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED: one capable stenographer-bookkeeper, and one stenographer, for careful responsible work in labor movement. Address 4872 SURVEY, giving full particulars and references.

EDITOR WANTED

EDITOR Wanted. Man or Woman. Must have had experience in editing manuscripts and preparing them for printer. Must also be able to write on assignment articles possessing literary merit. The magazine is a monthly, firmly established, with a large circulation. The successful applicant must reside in a middle western city, population 100,000. State experience, salary and date available. 4871 SURVEY.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS wanted for colleges and universities. American College Bureau, Chicago Temple, Chicago; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Sociologist and Publicist

editor and lecturer, now college professor, with extensive practical experience in social work, seeks opportunity to serve good human cause. Address 4851 SURVEY.

MALE worker in child welfare 13 years wishes change from present work, which is superintendency of large State institution for normal dependent children. Wishes to continue child welfare. Present salary $4,800. Age 41. 4804 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE Secretary, thoroughly experienced, highest credentials, twelve years experience social work; organization, settlement and foreign born work. Available at once. City preferred. 4853 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE (woman 30) college graduate in social sciences, nine years experience in social work and industrial relations. Vicinity New York City preferred. 4862 SURVEY.

WOMAN, experienced in industrial welfare and employment work, desires similar position. Initiative and executive ability. Excellent references. Available September first. 4863 SURVEY.

TRAINED Social Case Worker desires position, preferably Young Women's Christian Association. Experience, American Red Cross Work; employment and room registry Best references. 4858 SURVEY.

MAN and wife wish position as teachers. High school or elementary. Experienced. Best of references. 4864 SURVEY.

YOUNG Woman with initiative and executive ability, college graduate with special training and several years experience in medical and psychiatric work, wishes position in supervisory capacity. Industrious, conscientious worker. Excellent references. 4865 SURVEY.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRADUATE, married, six years experience as executive of boys' training school, five years as executive of industrial school for delinquent boys, desires a position as superintendent of industrial farm school or orphanage. At present employed. Best of references. P. O. Box 46, Hawthorne, N. Y.

FARM MANAGER open for position in fall; estate or commercial; college trained; years of experience in diversified farming —pure bred stock, poultry, hogs, orchards, gardening; operate and repair all modern machinery and tractors; building, repair, construction work; experienced teacher; American, age 44; best references. 4870 SURVEY.

YOUNG MAN (Jewish) wishes connection with a New York settlement house as recreation teacher. Can teach folk dancing. Available September 15. Address, Samuel Lerman, Little Falls, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY

SEVERAL openings for residents in a well known Settlement, New York City. Telephone Dry Dock 0410. 4843 SURVEY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Camps for Boys and Girls

COLLEGE ENTRANCE TUTORING CAMP
preparation for fall examinations of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley College—serious tutoring plus water sports and outdoor life—at the BRYN MAWR PREPARATORY TUTORING CAMP—eighth season—July 26th to September 20th. Under same management—

PHILLIPS LAKE CAMP FOR GIRLS
a recreation camp receiving two groups, juniors and seniors—season six weeks, beginning July 1st. For particulars and circulars, address
AMY K. MacMASTER, East Holden, Maine

CAMP TAMIMENT
FOREST PARK, PA.
Tel. 71-R 2 Stroudsburg
Write for booklet

Special July 4th program
Events every day June 30 to July 6. Campfire Singing, Dancing, Vaudeville, Tennis Tournament, Basketball and Baseball Games, Water Sports and Grand Pageant of Lake Tamiment.
New York Office, 7 East 15th Street

CAMP GEYAHI, Otsego Lake, Otsego Co., Michigan. A Home Camp for Girls. A high type of good time. Saddle horses. Safe canoes. Diving raft. Playfields. Hiking. Dramatics. Well-screened buildings. Sanitation. Skilful leaders. Lasting friendships. Limited number. References. Send for booklet. E. PEARL HENDERSHOTT, Owner and Director, 1580 Vinewood Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

EDUCATIONAL

SUMMER-ON-A-FARM
Ideal vacation for younger boys and girls
200 acres. Two hours from New York City. Gardening, pets, brooks, orchard, woodlands. Experienced college women in charge. Moderate rates.
CLARINDA C. RICHARDS
Locust Farm Poughquag, N. Y.

Printing
Multigraphing
Typewriting
Mailing

Better, Cheaper, Quicker
We have complete equipment and an expert staff to do your
Mimiographing
Multigraphing
Addressing
Mailing
If you will investigate you will find that we can do it better, quicker and *cheaper* than you can in your own office.
Let us estimate on your next job
Webster Letter Addressing & Mailing Company
34th Street and 8th Avenue
Longacre 2447

Fifth Avenue Letter Shop, Inc.
16 W. 23rd Street
Multigraphing Typewriting | GRAmercy 4501 | Mailing Addressing
Ask The Survey about Us!

A CAMP WITH A PURPOSE
The Theodore Roosevelt Camp
for Boys, 12-17 Years
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Camp slogan–*"HisIdea ls are Ours"* Unexcelled equipment and location, experienced leadership, everything high grade. Horseback riding, golf, tennis, baseball, fishing, canoeing, acqua planing, swimming, movies, etc., etc.

Write for booklet.

William H. Ball,
24 Hillcrest Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

SUMMER PROPERTY
FOR RENT OR FOR SALE

CONNECTICUT

New London, Conn.
For rent, furnished for summer, only $2000. Also for sale.

THE GRANGE
Home of Richard Mansfield
Beautiful location for dramatic summer school, sanitarium or boarding-house. Six bathrooms, near golf links, fine bathing, ten minutes to beach. Address
Mrs. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD **Ocean Front Improved Bungalows**
6 to 8 rooms; moderate rentals.
S. O. BALL, Truro, Mass.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK COTTAGES
at Keene Valley, N. Y.
FOR RENT. Beautifully located in wood. Very modern, furnished throughout. From $400 to $1,200. W. H. OTIS.

SEA SHORE

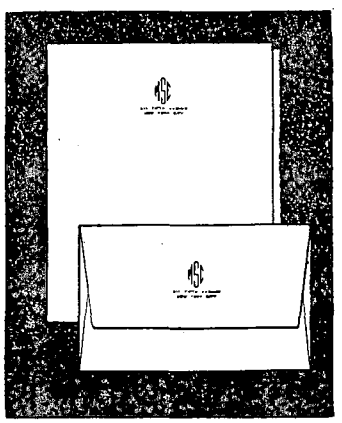
SEA GATE, restricted, near Ocean and Bay. 2 rooms July to October, running water, light housekeeping, adults only. J. Stein, Cypress Ave., Sea Gate, N. Y. Coney Island 1502.

VERMONT

For Sale **Modern Buildings** aqueduct water
Country home, land, grove, brook. Suitable for tea house, club, camp. Near Inn. Dr. Gee, Brandon, Vt.

HEALTH RESORT

The Beeches, Paris Hill, Maine
A Health Resort for convalescent, delicate or nervous persons, desiring rest and recreation under medical supervision in the cool climate and invigorating air of Maine. Send for booklet. 900 feet elevation. Beautiful view. Blanche Dennes, M.D.



"Fine Embossed Stationery"...
with your MONOGRAM *or* NAME *and* ADDRESS
Each Cabinet contains
100 DOUBLE SHEETS *and 100* ENVELOPES
WHITE-BUFF-BLUE *or* PINK FINE LINEN PAPER
Satisfaction Guaranteed $2.00 *"The Gift Appropriate"*
POST-PAID
in either of the following styles:
(a) *Name and Address,* (b) *Address Only,*
(c) *Monogram and Address,* (d) *Monogram Only.*
Please Specify the Style and Color
Delivery Guaranteed in 5 days
West of the Mississippi 20 cents additional
Send Check, Money Order or Cash to
MSC
Actual size
Merit Stationery Co., 311-5th Ave., N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New Morals or Old?

Whichever kind you have, you should postpone any permanent convictions on the subject until you read H. L. Mencken's convincing defense of Monogamy, and the arguments—from quite different angles—of these writers:

BERTRAND RUSSELL
FLOYD DELL
BEATRICE M. HINKLE
A. A. GOLDENWEISER
CARL VAN DOREN
REBECCA WEST
ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS
LUDWIG LEWISOHN
CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN
THE VAERTINGS

Our Main Street Campaigns

Follow them in good company with *The Nation* and

HENDRIK VAN LOON
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
ART YOUNG
WILLIAM HARD
SINCLAIR LEWIS

Free Thought *by Bertrand Russell*

The Goslings *by Upton Sinclair*

Six Plays *by Eugene O'Neill*

The Queen Pedauque *by Anatole France*

Little Essays of Love and Virtue *by Havelock Ellis*

The Survey Graphic and The Nation **$6.00**

The American Mercury and The Nation **$7.60**

Your choice of these books free with a year's subscription. Notice also our special campaign subscription—$2.00 from now till after election—and the magazine combinations.

The Nation, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

Enclosed find $..... Send The Nation for a year and

.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED